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ROMANIAN ADDRESSES NONPROLIFERATION MEETING

AU121912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 12/9/1985 -- During the proceedings of the third conference analyzing the way of application of the nuclear-weapon non-proliferation treaty, the Romanian delegation emphasized the need for the current session to convenant provisions recommending speeded up negotiations at the Geneva disarmament conference in view of articulating an international system of security guarantees for the states that do not possess nuclear weapons.

The Romanian delegation [as received] also reiterated his country's position in principle on the unhampered access of all states, the developing ones first of all, to the technologies for the use of nuclear energy to the end of promoting their economic and social progress. Backed during the debates were the proposals for increasing the assistance offered to the developing countries that are parties to the treaty for the implementation of their civil nuclear electric projects, as well as for securing the the supply with the nuclear materials needed for peaceful uses, to the end of running smoothly, in a planned and foreseeable manner the nuclear activities that depend on the import of such products.

The Romanian delegation pointed out that Romania supported the creation of denuclearized zones in various parts of the world, with the granting of security guarantees by the states that possess nuclear weapons to the countries deciding to create such zones.

ENVER HOXHA'S MARXIST-LENINIST ECONOMIC THINKING

AU181457 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 12 Sep 85 pp 2-3

[Prof Hekuran Mara article: "Comrade Enver's Economic Thinking -- a Great Treasure for Present and Future Generations; Studying Comrade Enver Hoxha's Compendium 'On Science'"]

[Text] In Comrade Enver Hoxha's great and manifold theoretical work, his economic thinking occupies an important and organic part. Some of his thinking, of both national and international importance, is included in the compendium of selected materials entitled "On Science."

It is a known and explicable fact that in the field of economic thinking our country inherited neither a pleiad of renowned scientists nor any amount of accumulated scientific knowledge that could have traced the development of economic theory and practice. Therefore, in this field the beginning was almost from zero, and Comrade Enver was the first to lay on virgin national soil the foundation of Marxist-Leninist economic thinking, responding to the interests of the people and the historic road of development embarked upon by the new Albania.

What we are talking about in this case is not that Comrade Enver left behind some work, treatise, or other specific thing of this type, dealing with and expanding in an academic and systematic manner the economic theory, practice, and policy of socialism. No, he is what is even more essential, but also more difficult and decisive in the fields of scientific knowledge and economics. Comrade Enver left us a legacy of world outlook, and the spirit and scientific method of Marxist-Leninist economic thinking, raised to a higher level, implemented and developed in a creative manner. He left us the coherent, harmonized, and monolithic amalgamation of principles of Marxist-Leninist theory in the context of the revolutionary practice of the construction of socialism, and in the historical context of Albanian reality. He left us the major principles and theoretical generalizations pertaining to the construction, function, development, perfection, organization, and management of the socialist economy. At the same time he showed us the way to go in order to make the dangers of bourgeois-revisionist and capitalist degeneration and the restoration of capitalism -- as has happened in the USSR and other formerly socialist countries -- impossible. From this viewpoint, Comrade Enver's economic thinking constitutes a great treasure of knowledge and experience for both present and future generations in their struggle and efforts to build socialism and communism.

The creative implementation and development of Marxist-Leninist economic thinking by Comrade Enver arose as a necessity and demand of our revolutionary practice to achieve the construction of socialism in our country. From the time that Albania embarked on the road of socialism and until Stalin's death, the Leninist-Stalinist experience of the construction of socialism in the USSR existed, which in its general line was also valid for us, because it included the major principles. But even then, and particularly following the advent to power of the revisionist bourgeoisie in the USSR, Comrade Enver used to draw attention to the fact that "...this experience must be evaluated critically, because it is possible that mistakes may have occurred in that practice. Moreover, it is every party's duty to operate under the concrete conditions of its own country."

The implementation of Marxist-Leninist principles enriched with the new revolutionary experience of the AWP in the construction and defense of socialism against the danger of bourgeois-revisionist degeneration, constitutes the red thread that runs through Comrade Enver's economic thinking, without posing national peculiarities as alternatives to the principles.

The compendium of selected works "On Science" could not include Comrade Enver's entire economic thinking. It includes primarily those materials constituting his main theses, generalizations, and important teachings pertaining to economic laws and their practical application, the Marxist-Leninist method and the analysis and synthesis of economic facts, the revolutionary practice, the development of the various branches of the economy, and so forth.

Our party has always adhered to the principle that socialism is the vital, conscious, and planned deed of the working masses, which are guided by the party of the workers class, by its ideology and policy. In this context, economic thinking is playing an increasingly larger role in the life of our society, serving as a guide to action. Economic thinking arms the working masses with the knowledge of the objective laws of economic development, the correct ways to follow, and the means to be used in performing correct revolutionary deeds. This is precisely why Comrade Enver teaches us that "...we, who are living and fighting under socialism, working and building, must learn the roots of the political economy of socialism, which will not only clarify for us the temporary negative phenomena of growth appearing here and there in the course of our constructive work, but will also free us from the vestiges of the notions and categories of the capitalist economy, will open up to us new and wider horizons, and will arm us for the great tasks that we will carry out in the future."

One of the characteristic traits of the economic thinking elaborated by Comrade Enver Hoxha is the loyal pursuit of the Marxist tradition in the use of dialectics as the central kernal of a sound scientific idea. Whenever he analyzes the economic problems of socialism, Comrade Enver insists on stressing that nothing is more distorted, more contrary to the principles, spirit, and method of Marxism-Leninism than to attempt to understand, explain, or resolve these problems -- no matter to what field or branch of the economy they may belong -- with ready-made and stereotype schemes, or remaining on the surface of matters. Whenever he deals with such issues as socialist production relations, the principles of the organization and management of socialist economy, the development of its varied branches, and so forth, Comrade Enver uses only the Marxist-Leninist scientific method that is valid in all cases and at all times, is a genetic-evolutionary method, a method of profound penetration to the very core of the matter, and a method of moving from the analysis of the state of a phenomenon to the analysis of the processes that occur within this phenomenon and that determine the mechanism of its direction and development in order to discover its real class, and political, economic, and social essence. The use of this method bars the way to all subjective, voluntarist, and arbitrary thinking; it bars the way to the misconception that everything in socialism runs smoothly, without contradictions, difficulties, and obstacles.

Comrade Enver teaches us that the correctness, scientific exactitude, and efficiency of Marxist-Leninist economic thinking are measured and verified by results, by the objectives set forth in the process of the construction of socialism, and the fulfillment of the material and cultural needs of the working masses in the course of drafting and implementing the plan for the country's socioeconomic development. This teaching by Comrade Enver Hoxha was also placed at the foundation of the proceedings of the 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum which analyzed and defined the problems to the end of the current year and beyond on which attention must be centered, particularly in the drafting and implementation of the 1986-90 plan.

Important cardinal problems of permanent value -- such as the frontal fulfillment of the plan in all its indicators and with a strict regimen of thrift in the use of labor and financial assets, which constitutes the major way of raising the efficiency of our social production, increasing accumulation and its rational use, increasing labor productivity, and so forth -- were analyzed and elaborated by the plenum.

This enables the party, state and economic organs, as well as all specialists, to draw the relevant political-economic conclusions, adopt the necessary organizational measures, and find the ways and means to be used in every concrete case in the practical resolve of these problems. It is the duty of economists, in close cooperation with other specialists, to carry out concrete analyses of the facts and to draw appropriate conclusions in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist economic thinking, to find practical, feasible, and acceptable solutions in order to overcome obstacles and difficulties, to meet the stipulated targets, and to open up new prospects.

Life enriches both theory and revolutionary practice. It is, of course, impossible that we should find in Comrade Enver's economic thinking the solution to every problem arising in the course of the country's economic development. This would be unreasonable and impossible. Comrade Enver's economic thinking analyzes and generalizes the economic imperative and the objective direction of its development, while the concrete ways, the organizational, technical, administrative, and other measures, are the results of subjective activity, constituting what is called the "corridor of the free action" of our people, who are guided by the party's ideology and policy, under conditions of a concrete reality, to resolve a concrete problem.

The entire material constituting Comrade Enver's economic thinking, both that included in the two volumes of the compendium "On Science," as well as that included in other writings and studies, is permeated throughout by its class nature and proletarian partisanship. This type of treatment and analysis insists that when dealing with every economic problem and manifestation, the superiority of the socialist over the capitalist system should be revealed in a comprehensive manner, with scientific facts and arguments, and that concrete ways should be shown for the complete assertion of this superiority. In this case, Comrade Enver intended on a scientific basis to create and to strengthen in the minds of all our working people, the workers class, cooperativist peasantry, and the intelligentsia, the firm conviction by the AWP, the achievements and victories ensured by the practical implementation of this policy, and of the inevitable victory of socialism and communism.

In the context of the irreconcilable class struggle against theories and concepts that are alien to scientific socialism, the conflicting views and practices of the modern revisionists, the broad and principled polemics against them, and the unmasking of their anti-Marxist, bourgeois, and revisionist nature, occupy a particular place in Comrade Enver's economic thinking. All this is reflected strikingly when the principles and laws of socialism are discussed, as well as when the substance, forms, and methods of the organization and management of the economy for the practical implementation of these principles and laws are discovered. Hence the profound, convincing, and scientific Marxist-Leninist explanation of the regressive process that led to the restoration of capitalism in the countries ruled by the revisionists, as well as of the ways that must be pursued and the measures that the party has adopted in the past and is adopting now to prevent a similar occurrence in our country.

Like all the Albanian people who have sworn to loyally follow Enver's road, we scientific and practical workers have a duty to study, analyze, and resolve every problem, be it big or small, of the theory or practice of our economic development, always guided by the infallible compass represented by the teachings, spirit, and Marxist-Leninist method, the great treasury of economic thinking that Comrade Enver Hoxha left us as a legacy.

'SLANDEROUS' MISINFORMATION BIASES ANTONOV TRIAL

AU190831 Sofia BTA in English 0700 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Rome, September 18 (BTA special correspondent Nencho Khranov and BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov) --After the summer holidays the Rome court resumed the hearings on the second trial in the papal assassination attempt at Foro Italico. In the beginning of the session the floor was given to a number of the counsels for the defence who insisted on the establishing of a normal procedural atmosphere.

The 35 sessions held so far have led us to no trace of the so-called "Bulgarian connection". But there are forces who want to constantly press these allegations on us by all possible means, Prof. Consolo, Antonov's counsel for the defence said. By way of illustration he pointed to the Italian newspapers which disinformed the public on the interrogation of Yalcin Ozbey in Bochum in August. On their first pages and under banner headlines they wrote that Ozbey had confirmed the "Bulgarian connection." This act of misinformation is of great importance both for the jurors and for the public opinion as a whole. The records of the interrogation of Ozbey which have now been included in the documents on the case show that according to him a certain Akiff had allegedly visited Bulgaria and had contacts with the "Bulgarian Secret Services". But he has given no proofs of the existence of the "Bulgarian connection" in the attempt on the life of the pope.

Prof. Consolo insisted that the court makes inquiries into who gave the false information to the Italian newspapers. The number of people who attended the Bochum interrogation was limited and it would be possible to determine who misled the journalists. I would not assert, Prof. Consolo continued, that the Italian press has published the false information of the "Bulgarian connection" being confirmed on its own initiative. The journalists must have received this information from someone. And this means that someone has purposefully tried to mislead public opinion in Italy and abroad. These false reports are a violation of public order not only in Italy but also abroad and they inflict moral harm on the Bulgarian defendants.

Citing Article 653 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the counsel for the defence asked for immediate inquiries into the source and means of passing the false information about the progress of the interrogation in Bochum. He insisted on the holding of the trial in the court room and on the stopping of the attempts to influence the progress of the trial from without by means of false information.

Then the other counsels for the defence made statements on the protest declaration addressed yesterday by all counsels for the defence at the trial (with the exception of Agca's lawyers) to the chief prosecutor of the Republic and to Presiding Judge Santiapichi in connection with the activities of Prosecutor Marini. The declaration points out that Prosecutor Marini has undertaken two incompatible tasks. On the one hand he is the prosecutor of the case and on the other he is simultaneously trying to conduct an investigation, the so-called third investigation into the papal assassination attempt in St. Peter's Square. He has travelled abroad in search of some "super witnesses" to confirm the slanderous allegation of the terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca. The lawyers declared that these activities of Prosecutor Marini are violating the rights of the defence and court secrecy. He is collecting evidence and documents of which the defence is kept in ignorance and which can be used, when the need arises, for the partial interests of the prosecution. The lawyers insisted that the competent juridical authorities condemn these activities and create a normal atmosphere at the trial.

Lawyer Titto Madia pointed out that these activities of the prosecutor are leading to a kind of parallel trial which is beyond judicial control and the eyes of the defence. He pointed to the latest example related to the interrogation of the Turkish terrorist Catli at the Paris prison "Sante" which started with a private conversation between Marini and Catli. The prosecutor, the lawyer pointed out, is acting as he chooses and as he wishes. An inadmissable situation is being created which places the defendants and the defence in an unequal position. This double role of the prosecutor should be put an end to because it violates procedural principles.

The counsel for the defence of the Bulgarians Ayvazov and Vasilev -- Manfredo Rossi, also protested against the activities of the prosecutor which hamper the guaranteeing of the constitutional rights of the defendants, and of the defence, and expressed his indignation over Marini's behavior. The witnesses should be interrogated only at open sessions of the court. The counsel of the defence objected against the conducting of a parallel investigation in which the witnesses are interrogated in such a manner so as to prompt their answers.

The interrogation and the confrontation of the witness Valcin Ozbey and the assailant Mehmet Ali Agca started after the break.

Before that the defendant Agca insisted on being given the floor and made yet another contradictory and rather strange declaration.

"In 1982", he said, "a secret agreement was reached between the White House and the Vatican for a political and propaganda launching of the so-called "Bulgarian connection," Francesco Pazienza is the main author of this agreement which he realized with great skill. Paul Cardinal Marsinkus and Henry Kissinger are also involved. I confirm my accusations against all Bulgarians, against all and I have nothing to change in my evidence. I am telling the truth. But there are many who wish only one side of the truth to be revealed at the trial - the truth about the Bulgarian and the Turkish connection. Francesco Pazienza should also be called to give evidence here as well as Paul Cardinal Marsinkus in order to reveal the backstage of this secret agreement which has been documented and the document is in Francesco Pazienza and his lawyers' hands. The Vatican and the White House, Agca shouted in conclusion, want to command the world and the peoples with lies and slanders with the collaboration of the Western secret services." [quotation marks as received]

What Agca aimed at with his statement it is difficult to say now. Maybe it was an attempt to warn his masters that if the need arises he will start to speak more concretely? Or maybe, repeating his slanders against the Bulgarians, he was trying to present himself in the role of a fighter against imperialism? The future hearings will probably show the intentions of the criminal.

The interrogation of the witness Yalcin Ozbey - a "Gray Wolf", forger, and a drug trafficker, started with long bartering on his side that his "security and future" should be "guaranteed." Only then would he give evidence. The situation became such that the presiding judge Santiapichi went so far as to warn the defence not to ask inconvenient questions which could lead to answers charging Ozbey with a crime. The witness had the right not to answer to such questions. The "Gray Wolf" had the impudence to protest against the presence of representatives of the West German Prosecuting Magistracy who were allegedly preparing a "new blow" against him.

The essence of the evidence given by Ozbey is contained in his categorical statement: Sarri Kadem and Akiff are one and the same person.

The presiding judge Santiapichi asked why had he maintained before the investigating magistrate Martella that Akiff was tall, with fair hair and blue eyes, which did not correspond to the physical appearance of Kadem.

Ozbey answered that at that time he wanted to conceal his identity because of "personal reasons."

According to Ozbey -- Kadven and Celic have visited him in Stuttgart and in Bochum, each of them twice, after the assassination attempt. Besides, Celic has telephoned him three times.

Ozbey said that he had been acquainted with the details of the assassination attempt by Akiff-Kadem, after he had read in the newspapers that "my friend Agca" had been arrested. Kadem had told him that there had been four assailants in "Saint Peter" Square -- Agca, Kadem himself, Oral Celic and another fourth one, whose name he had not mentioned. Kadem and the "fourth one" had to throw panic bombs after Agca's shots in order to draw away the attention from him but they did not manage. Oral Celic had refrained himself from action because, in his opinion, the assault should not have been on the pope's life but on the life of the head of the Armenian Church.

On the question how did the accomplices escape from Rome, Ozbey answered that he didn't know exactly, but he thought that it had been through Switzerland because it was from there Celik and Kadem came to him in Stuttgart and asked for money in order to go on for England.

Thus, this witness also did not confirm the version about the "Bulgarian T.I.R. truck" by which the assailants should have fled. And what is more, the accusations about the motives of Oral Celik for assault on the head of the Armenian Church have nothing in common with Agca's version that the assassination attempt against the pope has been a mission delegated by the "Bulgarian secret services". Ozbey also said, that according to Celik, they had spent the night at "a friend in Milan" and not in Rome at "the Bulgarians", as Agca had alleged.

But Ozbey also did not miss the chance to involve the "Bulgarians," no matter that it was in a rather broad terms. He alluded to some words of Agca that "Kadem had been related with Bulgaria and that it could help him in the future."

As far as the telephone conversations with Agca before the assault are concerned, it turned out that they were not held from Bulgaria (as Agca alleged) but from Vienna, which Ozbey found from the code of the telephone number he was given. During this telephone call Agca has said that he has "got in touch with the Bulgarians" that they had rendered him help and this his condition had been good.

Ozbey often got mixed up in his answers, he said that he did not remember and that everything about the assassination attempt he had learnt from his talks with Kadem and Celik.

From a telephone conversation with Oral Celik he learnt that he was involved with Emanuela Orlandi's kidnapping. Celik told him that Orlandi was alive and in good health.

At the afternoon hearing it became clear why some circles directly involved with the slanderous version of the "Bulgarian connection" set such hope on Valcin Ozbey and why they so greatly advertised his evidence given in Bochum.

This same Ozbey, who about a year ago, on August 22, 1984 categorically stated on West German television ("Monitor", first programme) that "the allegations of Agca and Oral Celik acting on the orders of the Bulgarian secret services had nothing to do with the truth, now made the turn desired of him. Citing some statements made by Celik and Akiff -- Kadem two months after the attempt, Ozbey retold the version of the "Bulgarian connection" though in the reverse order of Agca's allegations. According to the story he had heard, this time "The Bulgarian secret services assigned the order for the attempt on the life of the pope" and Agca, Celik and Kadem informed "the Bulgarian Secret Services" that they are planning to organise an attempt on the pope. The Bulgarian authorities, on the other hand, did not believe them but established close contacts with them."

The second part of the afternoon hearing was not held due to Valcin Ozbey's health complaints. The interrogation will continue tomorrow.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON PRICE INCREASES

AU171147 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Sep 85 p 2

["Interview With Prof Ivan Videnov, Chief of the Main Prices Administration at the Ministry of Finance: Essential Measures"]

[Text] With reference to the Council of Ministers' decree to compensate for losses due to natural disasters in agriculture and other sectors, a Bulgarian television representative yesterday asked Professor Ivan Videnov, chief of the Main Prices Administration at the Ministry of Finance, to comment on the following questions:

-- What measures are applied by the adoption of the decree?

-- What special details does the decree contain?

-- To what matters should economic organizations and undertakings, and all workers, chiefly direct their attention in order to obtain the maximum effect from the government's resolution?

In reply to these questions Prof Ivan Videnov gave the following responses:

It is no secret that during the last 2 to 3 years the natural and climatic conditions in Bulgaria have been extremely unfavorable. The dry hard winter was followed by an unusual drought that destroyed a large part of the agricultural harvest. The drought severely reduced the reservoir and water reserves in our country. In many places the water supply to the population and for animals was even threatened.

These unfavorable conditions are reflected in, and will continue to affect, the development of our economy in the following years.

Another reason that has forced us to take this measure is the need to take more extensive measures to ensure the economic and efficient utilization of raw-material and power resources. Until now, the measures we have taken have mainly been of an administrative-organizational and technical nature. Now the question has to be decided how means of economizing can be used even more actively, and what the prices should be. The aim is to create an active interest in being economical in both the field of production and in personal consumption, and being even more economical in the use of power, fuel, and so on.

The measures that are now being taken have also been thrust upon us by the circumstance that, in recent years, the prices that our country has to pay for imported power, raw materials, and industrial goods have risen considerably. It is quite natural and logical that the prices for goods should be brought into line with the actual costs that the country pays for importing them.

With regard to the question on the special details of the Council of Ministers' decree, certain features should be highlighted:

The most important point is that there is no rise in the prices of the principal food and non-food goods. I especially want to stress that there are no price rises for the food goods that stand daily on the tables of millions of workers. There are no price rises for bread, flour, oil, sugar, ripe [zreliya] beans, rice, macaroni, eggs, meat -- veal, beef, baby lamb, poultry and lamb -- perishable salami products, fish, fresh and sour milk, white and yellow cheese, baby foods, the main vegetables (potatoes, onions, greens, etc.), fresh and canned fruits, ordinary beer, soft drinks, and other food products.

The price increases mainly concern luxury foods. Up to now, the prices of these foods have been unrealistic. It is plain that the citizens who prefer to consume luxury foods should pay their real cost. This does not affect the interests of the millions of working people. Furthermore, I would like to stress that the mass consumer is relieved of paying the costs of manufacturing luxury foods, which they have borne until now through the state.

Also, there are no changes either in the prices of primary non-food goods for the people's consumption, such as clothing, footwear, knitted goods, coal, wood, childrens' goods and sports items for young people, furniture, and other items, regardless of the fact that for their manufacture agricultural and imported raw materials are used, many of which cause losses to the national economy.

Overall, there are no changes in the prices of 118 groups of essential food and non-food goods and of many other goods for mass consumption by the people. In spite of the heavy losses incurred, there are no changes in public transport fares. The prices for central heating are also being held steady.

The only measure that will affect the workers in our country is the increase in the price of electricity and liquid fuels.

What is the problem?

Our country has sufficient sources for electric power production. We are among the leaders in electric power production and consumption per head of population. Even during this year, when a large number of hydroelectric plants are not in operation, the production of electric power overall is sufficient. But electric power and fuels are being wasted in industry and in personal consumption. They are being squandered because they are cheap. In our country, the prices of energy supplies are among the lowest in the world. This makes it difficult to apply any sort of system or control to their utilization. It is true that administrative and organizational-technical measures have been taken and that the need for energy economies has been explained to the leaders in the economy and to the population, but there have been no substantial results in this respect. This forces us to use economic regulators and, first and foremost, prices.

The increase in energy prices for industrial use is considerable. And this will be a crucial incentive for economizing in energy resources. And a further point: It is necessary to ensure the economic use of liquid fuels in state and public transport and to maintain strict limits on the use of official vehicles.

The price increases for the domestic sector are relatively lower, but still considerable. Here also they are designed to compel everyone to use electric power and liquid fuels more economically. It is envisaged, for example, that the price for electric power consumed at night is to be substantially lower.

Now the problem lies in the hands of every enterprise and every household. Therefore, the question concerns the rational and economical use of electric power by everyone. If every enterprise and every household balances their income and expenses well, they will not experience any serious material difficulties even with these prices.

In order to prevent disturbances in fuel supplies to the population, provision is being made to increase the production of coal and wood. I want to draw your attention to the measures that the government is taking in this field.

The people's councils and enterprises should use their social funds to render assistance to low-income households, families with many children, and retired people on low pensions, with a view to covering part of the additional heating costs. No house, no household should be left without heating.

Another special feature of the decree is that the country's balances guarantee the required amounts of food and nonfood goods. Additional measures are planned to increase the production of goods and services for the population, in order that our market should be even more stable.

To conclude with the question concerning the prices of consumer goods, I want to say on behalf of the government that, until the end of the Ninth 5-Year Plan, no changes are envisaged in the prices of the main food and nonfood goods that affect the interests of the millions of workers.

With regard to water, additional measures here are being taken to create new water resources with a view to satisfying the water requirements of populated areas. But here, too, there remains the problem of the rational and economical use of water.

I draw your attention to one further feature of the measures that the government has taken. The funds that will accrue from the adjustments in prices will be used in three main directions: to develop irrigation farming, to establish the national fund "Water Supply and Land Improvement Construction", to further develop power engineering, and to stimulate the manufacture of important goods and services in popular demand.

In addition, a social fund is also being created to give additional assistance to the agro-industrial complexes and to guarantee the incomes of agricultural workers.

I believe that everyone will fully comprehend the good sense of these just and humane measures.

With regard to the third question -- to what matters should economic organizations and undertakings, and all workers, chiefly direct their attention? -- I will refer to something that stands out in the decree: In implementing the new additional measures, conditions and preconditions must be guaranteed for the even further more dynamic and stable development of the national economy, and for the fulfillment of the party's December program to raise the people's living standard. The efforts of economic organizations, enterprises, and all workers, should be directed towards overcoming the difficulties caused by the natural disasters and creating the conditions for the country's further dynamic and stable development.

In this connection, everyone of us is expected to apply the necessary effort in order to fulfill and overfulfill the compensation programs and to overfulfill the plan for this year. This is the most immediate task for every economic organization and for every enterprise.

It is clear that the surmounting of the present objective difficulties depends on the faster growth of labor productivity and of the national income. On this basis, the income of the workers can rise. Everyone of us is responsible for ensuring that the production of goods and services will rise and their range expand, and that our market will be even more stable and richer in 1986. The opportunities for this exist, and we must make the fullest possible use of them.

In conclusion, I would like once more to emphasize the government's complete confidence that the working class and the workers, by their strenuous, conscientious, and creative labor, will assist in implementing the measures detailed in the decree.

COUNCILS' DECREE INCREASES SALARIES, PENSIONS

AU191957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 85

["Full text" of the decree issued by the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions on increasing minimum wages and prices and updating pensions]

[Text] A decree of the Council of Ministers and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions has been released for publication, on accelerating the implementation of some measures of the December program on increasing the standard of living of the people according to the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

The successful implementation of the course adopted by the 12th BCP Congress allows, regardless of the unfavorable climatic conditions and difficulties relating to raw materials during the current year, measures to be introduced earlier than planned that aim at improving the material standard of living of certain categories of working people and pensioners.

In implementation of the 1984 decree of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol on further implementing the December program on increasing the people's standard of living, the Council of Ministers and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions decree:

The minimum monthly payroll wages will be increased as of 1 October 1985 from 110 to 120 leva. The wages of certain categories of working people that are close to the new minimum wages will be increased by 5 leva.

Changes and addenda to the uniform wage schedule and payroll charts have been adopted.

The necessary means of increasing the wages and the payroll of the economic organizations are to be secured within the framework of the Wages Fund. At the budget organizations, the means are to be accumulated from Wages Fund savings, achieved as a result of improving the organization of labor and management, as well by saving from other budgetary means.

A draft decree has been adopted that decides the following matters of pension security:

From 1 October 1985 personal minimum pensions are to increase from 50 to 60 leva per month. Inherited minimum pensions are to increase from 40 to 50 leva per month. The minimum disability pensions are to increase by 10 leva per month.

The increase of all pensions under the new minimum values will be 10 leva per month.

Beginning January 1986, an updating of the pensions will begin, according to the following schedule:

1 January 1986: pensions for labor activity allotted through 31 December 1975, inclusive, are to increase by 15 percent.

1 July 1986: pensions for military disability, civil disability, and people's pensions are to increase by 15 percent.

1 July 1987: pensions for labor activity allotted 1 January 1976 to 31 December 1979, inclusive, are to increase by 12.5 percent.

1 April 1988: pensions for labor activity allotted 1 January 1980 to 31 December 1982, inclusive, are to increase 10 percent.

In 1989 pensions for labor activity allotted in 1983-1984 are to increase 10 percent from the date marking the completion of 5 years since being allotted.

After 1 January 1990 the pensions are to be updated every 5 years after their allotment or increase, and are to be increased 10 percent.

The Council of Ministers and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions propose that the State Council issue a decree in accordance with the adopted draft.

The ministries, departments, economic and other organizations, and the executive committees of the people's councils, in cooperation with the trade union organs, are to create the necessary conditions for attracting working people, mostly in the areas of material production and services, to work under contracts on additional labor or second labor contracts, as well as for attracting pensioners to these activities on a large scale.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS AT PLOVDIV UNIFICATION RALLY

AU191703 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 19 September begins a live relay from Unification Square in Plovdiv of a public meeting marking the 100th anniversary of Bulgaria's unification. At precisely 1500 GMT the announcer reports the arrival of "Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders" at the square. Military honors are presented to Todor Zhivkov. "Captain Tasev, commander of the honor guard," reports to Todor Zhivkov. A military band plays the Bulgarian national anthem. Zhivkov then reviews the honor guard, after which he takes his seat at the presidium. "The unification flag" is brought to the sqare

"Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee," opens the meeting, and briefly speaks on the importance of the anniversary.

Afterwards, he gives the floor to Academician Nikolay Todorov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Academician Todorov describes the circumstances of the unification. He dwells on the role of the "Western powers, and first of all England and Austria-Hungary" in dividing Bulgaria. He analyzes early attempts to unity the two parts of divided Bulgaria. He described "independent, nationwide, Bulgarian efforts" as the only way of achieving the unification. Further on, Todorov dwells on the first steps of the new government of united Bulgaria "in defending the national cause and securing the foreign policy and defense of the country." The Bulgarian people "showed that they can conduct an independent life and defend their country," Todorov points out.

Further on, Todorov describes the background of the Bulgarian-Serbian War, stressing the heroism of the Bulgarian soldiers.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria is the logical heir of the revolutionary aspiration of those who achieved unification," Todorov states. He points out that "Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy", and the "efforts of the BCP and first of all of our first party and state leader Comrade Todor Zhivkov" are aimed at "strengthening good-neighborly relations with all countries throughout the world, and first of all in the Balkans." He singles out "constantly developing and enriching mutual cooperation in the Balkans" as the main characteristic of Bulgarian foreign policy in the Balkans, and he quotes Todor Zhivkov's words to this effect.

Further on Todorov describes "the great political and working upsurge" of the Bulgarian people in implmenting the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, and in preparing for the 13th BCP Congress. At 1540 GMT Todorov concludes his speech.

(Nikolina) Prodanova, member of the Plovdiv City People's Council, reads a greetings telegram from the participants in the meeting to the BCP Central Committee, expressing deep respect for the "fighters for the united motherland," and pledging to "continue their holy behest."

At 1543 GMT Todor Zhivkov is invited to unveil the monument of unification. Zhivkov expresses "his deep emotion" in fulfilling the instruction of the BCP Central Committee to unveil the monument, and defines the monument as an "expression of gratitude" to those who gave their lives for the victory of unification. At 1544 GMT Zhivkov unveils the monument. The national anthem is played again. Wreaths are laid at the monument on behalf of all leading party and state organs and public organizations. The honor guard parades in front of the monument. The "holy unification flag" is taken from the square. At 1550 GMT the live relay ends.

The announcer identifies the following leaders as participating in the celebration: "Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordano, and Stoyan Mikhaylov; Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee; and leaders of Plovdiv Okrug and city."

BRIEFS

PETROV DIES -- "After a long illness, Georgi Aleksandrov Petrov, loyal son of the party and the people, active fighter against fascism and capitalism, as well as member of the BCP Central Control Auditing Commission, died," reads an obituary issued by the BCP Central Committee, the Central Control Auditing Commission of the BCP, and the Central Committee of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism. The funeral of Georgi Aleksandrov Petrov will be held on 4 September at the Sofia central cemetery. [Summary] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Sep 85 AU]

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 18 SEP

LD181331 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Today in Prague, Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier, received Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR. They discussed the further development of political and economic cooperation between the CSSR and USSR.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES RECTORS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

AU172201 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 85 p 5

["From a speech by Comrade Josef Havlin," CPCZ Central Committee Secretary, at a national conference of rectors of higher educational establishments in Prague on 12 September]

[Excerpts] It is very urgent that all our establishments of higher education intensively continue to implement the directions outlined for their activity by the well-known resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee and its bodies; and that they aim their day-to-day efforts at a high quality of upbringing and education, at a higher degree of their practical utilization, at the development of scientific activity at institutions of higher learning, and at increasing their contribution to the solution of national tasks, especially in production, production modernization, and increasing the efficiency of all work. The needs of our national economy and of all other spheres of social life demand that university graduates possess already cultivated abilities to deal successfully with the requirements placed upon them by the present era, requirements that will quite logically grow continuously. Moreover, it is necessary that the graduates themselves consciously and actively promote new progressive trends and thus help to change the present state of individual sectors. In other words, they must contribute to the greatest possible degree and in a maximally effective way toward the perfection and further construction of developed socialism, identify with the life of our people and with the policy of the CPCZ, and actively participate in the implementation of this policy.

This demand was expressed most convincingly by Comrade Husak at the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, where he said that "the upbringing and education of the young generation must be fully in keeping with the present and future needs of our national economy, scientific and technological progress, and social practice." To meet this demand, university graduates must be trained to adopt the scientific world outlook, Marxism-Leninism, as their own, to be patriots and internationalists who actively contribute to the struggle for peace and to the defense of the socialist homeland.

In the educational work of the institutions of higher learning, we put emphasis on the formation of young people's socialist awareness and their general frame of mind and on their good preparation for life and work under socialism.

We want young people to be continuously guided, throughout their univeristy studies, toward a correct perception and application of class criteria and to be able to analyze social processes and phenomena that they encounter in the course of their studies as well as after graduation.

The entire educational process must be subordinated to the attainment of these high standards by university graduates.

We attribute great importance to the ideological, theoretical, and methodological level of lectures and seminars, to discussions, and to the creative assessment of problems in which young people, including university students, take interest, or problems which we ourselves must raise in the interest of the students' development. We must not become reconciled to the fact that at some institutions of higher learning instruction has no bearing on concrete political and socioeconomic phenomena.

We very often speak about the obligation of the institutions of higher learning to substantially improve the students' preparedness for the social work process so they can assert themselves rapidly soon after taking up a job. However, we are not always energetic in taking measures to fulfill this task. University students are grown-up and thoughtful people. It is the duty of all of us to see to it that in the course of their studies they get to know the concrete practice of social life, which is not straight forward and free of conflicts. If a university graduate is to behave correctly in complicated individual situations, he must throughout his university studies be familiarized with the political, economic, and cultural life of society and with the connections among them. We must not idealize and embellish anything when dealing with students. Veracity, concreteness, and a party-minded adherence to principles are the most precious qualities. They will help students advance, will inspire them, will open opportunities for them to use their talents, and will protect them against all kinds of petit bourgeois and other harmful social influences.

An important factor determining the effectiveness of university education is a healthy comradely atmosphere at the institutions of higher learning, socialist relations among people, and the application of Leninist norms of work -- criticism, self-criticism, and socialist democracy. These are principles with which a student must be confronted during his entire studies. He must see the endeavor on the part of every instructor to implement the party's policy and his continuous effort to perfect and modernize the field of study and the educational process. We will hardly succeed in cultivating among students a sense for that which is new if they themselves will not see the permanent endeavor of their instructors to widen their scientific knowlege and to implement the social and economic goals laid down by our party -- that is, if the instructors' personal example will not motivate the students' social commitment.

In communist education we will have to focus greater attention thatn has been the case so far on shaping the students' attitudes in matters of world outlook matters, on shaping their internationalist and patriotic attitudes. Special attention must be devoted to explaining the problems of current world developments, to shaping the students' socialist attitudes on the questions of war and peace, and to enlisting their support for the peace initiatives of the USSR and the countries of the world socialist community.

We must continue to see to the development of the future graduates' economic mode of thinking. They must be prepared to take an active part in building developed socialism, respect the created values, and be ready to defend the gains of socialism. We must continuously explain and make clear to them that not everything in the society in which we live and work is truly socialist. Students must be able to differentiate between that which is decisive and opens up new perspectives and that which does not benefit socialism or is even inconsistent with it.

We have never regarded and will never regard changes in the contents and organization of university studies as something that is fixed once and for all and unchangeable.

We have always stressed that this is a process involving a continuous improvement of the training of university graduates; that the aim is to improve the contents, structure, and forms and methods of instruction in harmony with the development of scientific knowledge and social needs and to eliminate from the curriculums and textbooks all that is obsolete, merely descriptive, and superfluous. Just as in this period of great struggle for the fulfillment of all tasks of the 1985 plan we cannot accept demands that the state plan be softened; we also cannot accept considerations about the possible prolongation of university studies in some disciplines. However, we will give our full support to the rise of new fields of study, especially those that will respond with the necessary head start to long-term development trends in individual sectors of social activity.

There can be no doubt that our institutions of higher learning continue to have considerable untapped resources in the development of science and research and in their utilization. These lie, in particular, in the uneven participation of individual faculty members, in the different extent of their involvement in scientific-research work. Many faculty members take a very active part in scientific-research work, but there also continues to be a large number of those who devote themselves to scientific work only as though out of necessity. They themselves do very little of scientific value, restricting their scientific activity to habilitation or other theses, which they need solely for the purpose of demonstrating their scientific qualifications. It is to the detriment of the cause that only some schools regularly evaluate the scientific work of individuals and teams and that the true results achieved by individuals and teams are insufficiently considered in compiling comprehensive evaluation reports. Another considerable problem is the unwillingness of some faculty members or entire staffs to alter the obsolete organizational structure of some research workplaces and to set up a new structure, one corresponding to the requirements of modern science and permitting a deep and rapid penetration into new, modern scientific disciplines.

Greater demands must be placed on the orientation of habilitation and doctoral theses. They should be directed toward resolution of the cardinal problems and tasks of the present and future; things that had been discovered long ago should not be found in them and neither should they represent a selection of formerly described facts. We must also substantially raise demands on the defense of theses.

The managements of the establishments of higher education and their party organizations, with the active participation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Socialist Youth Union, are fully accountable for order, discipline, adherence to the planned curriculum, and the observation of educational plans. There cannot be any excuse for cancellation of or groundless substitution for lectures and seminars and for the fact that many of the pedagogic duties of professors and docents are performed by assistants. In examinations we want students to know everything they were supposed to learn. This is correct. But let us ask ourselves whether we have given them everything we were supposed to give them in lectures, seminars, and consultations. Consultations have become something alien to some teachers, as if they were not one of the forms and methods of a university professor's work. Department heads are responsible for elimination from the educational process of all inconsistencies, nonfulfillment of duties, routine, stereotypes, and uncomradely conduct by instructors toward students. A sharp struggle must be waged against the deep-seated old-boy relationships among some teachers, which sometimes assumes the form of petit bourgeois conduct and behavior.

Neither can we pass over in silence the fact that from the first grade of elementary school up to his graduation from secondary school, a student regards the address "comrade teacher" as the norm of his relationship with the teacher.

However, as soon as a student enters the university, he must often get used to terms of address like "Mr Professor," "Mr Docent," or "colleague." To some people this may be a formality; but we must not treat it as a formality because it epitomizes, though only in a fragment, the student's attitude toward the norms of socialist life. On top of that, more than 45 percent of university teachers are party members. Let us ponder these issues in the schools' managements and party organizations. The preparation and course of annual member meetings provide a good opportunity for that. Let us also reexamine the effectiveness of various meetings, including scientific councils and departmental meetings, to see if far too great attention is not paid to the discussion of nonessential issues at these and other meetings.

We must embark on the course of a consistent fulfillment of duties on the part of the teacher staffs, but also on the part of students. We must not disregard and become reconciled to the fact that some students at our universities do not show a satisfactory attitude toward work, that insufficient exactingness and contentment with mediocre results appear in the collectives of students. It is the duty of the teacher staffs at the establishments of higher education to strive to markedly increase the students' responsibility for the results of their studies and for observance of the principles of socialist coexistence, ethics, and legality. Great, and still unused, are also the opportunities available to the students' organization -- the Socialist Youth Union. To raise exactingness and discipline at our universities, it is necessary to substantially improve the quality of managerial and political-organizational work in the entire system of the universities' management, starting with the ministries of education and ending with the heads of departments and institutes.

It is with displeasure that we note that administrative approaches stifling the initiative and activity of individual links of management and of teachers prevail in the managerial activity at our institutions of higher learning. Experience shows that of immense importance for the solution of tasks and problems are the motivation of teachers, collective cooperation in planning and ensuring the school's tasks, and the conviction of each member of the collective that he can contribute to the solution of national tasks.

In managerial activity we must accurately define the powers of individual links and wage a more energetic struggle against all unnecessary red tape. Speaking at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session about managerial work, Comrade Husak said: "The endeavor to manage everything and everyone by issuing an unnecessary amount of directives, regulations, and instructions is inconsistent with our policy. Management, and that applies to all levels, must encourage initiative and create scope for independence and activity."

These words also apply fully to our ministries of education and, in some instances, to the party organizations at universities. Our entire management must be made simpler and put on a scientific footing. We must make sure that tasks are consistently fulfilled without unnecessary paper work, which is frequently good for nothing. Instead, we must embark upon the course of systematic work with the people, demanding evaluation of results and assistance in their work. We must drive out everything in the work of ministries, rectorates, and deaneries that represents unnecessary red tape and diverts people from creative activity.

I am deeply convinced that the establishments of higher education will approach the proceedings of the 17th CPCZ Congress with an account of well-performed work for the benefit of the comprehensive preparation of the young generation and the dynamic development of our homeland, for the benefit of peace and progress in the world.

KAPEK CRITICIZES PRAGUE ECONOMIC, HOUSING RESULTS

LD182007 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] A Prague city party aktiv today discussed further activity in implementing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session concerning Prague's economy. Taking part was a delegation of the party Central Committee led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee and leading secretary of the Prague party committee, evaluated Prague's economic development in the first 6 months of this year, development that was characterized by uneven fulfillment of enteprises plans. Despite this, a vast majority of the enterprises and factories managed, despite difficult weather conditions, to gradually secure tasks in volume indicators in particular in the first 2 months.

Comrade Kapek went on to state that completing construction work on time, particularly dwellings, is one of Prague's weakest links. He emphasized that to achieve the aims of the plan for this year with regard to production efficiency in particular, it will be necessary to utilize the results of scientific and technological development more quickly and effectively, and to continue more consistently with efforts to reduce material and energy consumption in the sphere of production, while increasing quality and gearing production to the needs of the national economy.

NEED FOR GREATER EMPHASIS ON PRODUCT QUALITY SEEN

AU170941 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 12 September carries on page 1 an 1,200-word editorial entitled "Qualitative Indexes to the Fore." After stating that 4 months before the end of the year the "dynamics achieved in the development of national economy and fulfillment of the state plan establish prerequisites for fulfilling and overfulfilling the annual production tasks of the state plan," the editorial notes that "essentially, it has been possible to cope" with the "considerable shortfalls in production and output" due to the cold weather at the beginning of 1985.

"However," the editorial continues, "some enterprises are not fulfilling the planned tasks; we are particularly not succeeding in pushing through the basic strategic plans. Efficiency in production is rising only slowly; this is influenced particularly by the failure to sufficiently reduce the cost of materials in performance output. The centrally managed state economic organizations have not achieved the planned reduction of the costs of materials, and overall costs are higher than set by the state plan. This unfavorable development regarding costs negatively affects profit especially.

Thus, the situation can be summed up by stating that, contrary to satisfactory fulfillment of the bulk indexes of the plan, the realization of qualitative indexes is lagging. This is reflected in the national income, which is growing far slower than envisaged," the editorial states.

What is the use of achieving an accelerated growth of labor productivity in the first half of this year, the editorial goes on to ask, if the share of wages in the adjusted value added has also considerably grown; if the planned share of material consumption in output has been surpassed; and if the fuel - and energy-intensiveness of national income cannot be reduced? These shortcomings are particularly evident in general engineering and the electronical industry throughout the CSSR, in industry of the Czech SR, and in the construction industry of the Slovak SR, the editorial notes.

The quality of commodities has not improved as speedily as desirable; the editorial continues, particularly not in commodities with high technical-economic standards (the production value of new products of the electro-technical industry, general engineering, and the industry of the Czech SR within total new production has dropped), and this adversely affects the achievement of planned sales on the domestic and, especially, foreign markets.

The obviously unilateral emphasis on quantitative indexes to the detriment of qualitative indexes also applies to capital construction, where new facilities are not being commissioned within the set deadlines and designed parameters. More than 50 percent of the completed apartments in communal, cooperative, and enterprise constuction could not be commissioned for use, the editorial points out.

This has made the CSSR Government adopt a number of measures to rectify the situation, the editorial continues; the tasks contained in them require immediade realization, and a full concentration on fulfillment of the qualitative indexes of the plan. Simultaneously, the editorial adds, "one must consistently fight against the endeavors of the enterprise sphere to speculate with a lower starting base for entering the Eighth 5-Year Plan"; these endeavors are erroneous, since the specific demands of the 1986 plan will be determined, on the basis of the planned tasks for 1985, and not on the basis of actual results in 1985.

"The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium dealt in detail with fulfillment of this year's plan at its 4 September session. It stressed that it is inadmissible to speculate on a change in the plan this year. It is necessary to adopt specific effective measures on the level of branches, general managements, and enterprises that would stop the negative phenomena that contradict not only the tasks ofthe state plan and the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, but also the conceptual intentions of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the draft plan for 1986," the editorial stresses.

The editorial then calls for an active approach to their tasks by all executive and leading staff; for increased discipline and responsibility; for better organizational and management work, and for the mobilization of all working people; for the development of working initiative and of the pledges movement for overfulfilling the qualitative indexes; for higher output, efficiency, thrift, and quality; and for mobilizing all forces of the trade unions, social organizations, and particularly party organizations for the fulfillment of planned tasks.

SPORTS OFFICIAL SUPPORTS DPRK OLYMPIC PROPOSALS

AU192127 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech at 1630 GMT on 19 September, in its regular "Free Tribune" program, carries a 40-minute discussion between a panel of Czechoslovak sports journalists and Antonin Himl, chairman of the question-and-answer program which is devoted to problems of Czechoslovak mass and top-performance sports. Himl also addresses the issue of the 1988 Olympic games. Replying to the question of an unidentified Prague radio journalist as to what he thinks about the future of the Olympic Games, Himl says: "Our athletes are at present very intensively preparing for the Olympic Games in all Olympic sports. The first year of the Olympic cycle is now virtually behind us.

As far as the Olympic Games in 1988 are concerned, we are determined and prepared to support all proposals that will be submitted by the DPRK with the aim of opening the Olympic games in some disciplines also in Pylngyang or the aim of sending to the next Olympic games a joint Korean team.

This depends, of course, primarily on an agreement between South Korea and the DPRK and on the position of the International Olympic Committee.

As you know, Comrade Editor, the present international political situation is very complicated. The entire Olympic movement is also complicated. But I am convinced that ways will be found to stage the next Olympic Games in a truly Olympic atmosphere."

KORCAK MEETS WITH PRESIDENT AL-ASAD IN SYRIA

For Syrian media accounts of the visit by Deputy Premier Josef Korcak to Damascus, including his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, and Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, see the Syria section of the 19 September Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE BY HEAD OF PRICE OFFICE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Head of Price Office Discusses Pricing Policy," published in the 17 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 5:

Page D 6, graf one, lines six and seven reads... the 15th CPCZ Central Committee Session recalled that, in ensuring the goals of the 16th CPCZ Congress, we had to cope with... (supplying dropped line)

Page D 6, graf eight, line two reads... policy pursued by the CPCZ and the resolutions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress and CPCZ Central Committee session following it are correct.... (supplying dropped line)

BRIEFS

VISITORS TO BRNO FAIR -- Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, received in Brno yesterday Jose de la Fuente, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba, and discussed with him questions concerning trade between the two states. The Brno International Engineering Fair was also visited yesterday by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received in Brno yesterday Ib Stetter, minister of industry and trade [title as published] of the Kingdom of Denmark. Their talks concerned the further development of mutual economic cooperation between the CSSR and Denmark. The Danish minister also met Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade. The reception was attended by Hans Jespersen, the Kingdom of Denmark's ambassador to the CSSR. The fair was visited yesterday also by a delegation of the Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade, which is led by its chairman, Wang Yaoting. The delegation was received by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade. At their meeting they spoke about the further prospects of developing cooperation between the CSSR and PRC. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Sep 85 p 2 AU]

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS GREEK COUNTERPART -- During his visit to Greece, CSSR Minister of Finance L. Ler conducted talks with D. Tsovalas, the Greek minister of finance, on reaching an agreement on the prevention of double taxation. In Thessalonika. L. Ler also met with J. Papadopoulos, minister in charge of northern Greece. The two ministers discussed possibilities of involving Czechoslovak industry in building the power and chemical industries of northern Greece. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 85 p 7 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SPD'S WILLY BRANDT

Honecker Toast

LD191421 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1210 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- At the lucheon given by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secreatary and chairman of the GDR State Council, in honor of Willy Brandt, Honecker made the following after-dinner speech:

Esteemed Herr Brandt, esteemed Frau Brigitte Brandt, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades: I would again like to welcome you, Herr Brandt, your wife, and the gentlemen of your entourage very warmly. We regard your visit to the GDR as important, useful, and timely. It provides a good opportunity to conduct a political dialogue on the basic issues of our time and thus make an important contribution to the decisive question of perserving peace.

We agree with your statement that today there are objective reasons to omit nothing in jointly seeking, each within our respective alliance, solutions that will make possible the survival of mankind and the coexistence of peoples and states. Different ideological views must be no obstacle in this. Your personal work and commitment in the emergence of a European treaty system and the subsequent process of detente of the 1970's, which brought European peoples in the East and West many benefits, is highly respected in the GDR.

Despite different assessments of specific questions, our talks today have demonstrated our agreement that there is currently no more pressing task than protecting peace. The mere fact that mankind faces the choice of surviving together or perishing together indicates the extent of our responsibility. The life of the present and future generations and the future of our children and grandchildren is, quite simply, at stake. We therefore bear responsibility regardless of ideology or religion.

More than ever before, it is clear that there is no feasible alternative to peaceful coexistence among states with different social orders. Negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security represent the only way to solve contentious issues between East and West. Security is indivisible in the age of nuclear arms. East and West are today linked with one another in a security partnership, whether they like it or not. Security can only be achieved together, not against each other. Our only choice is to survive together or perish together, whether we like each other or not.

The point at issue today is, in the truest sense of the word, the existence or nonexistence of mankind, so everything must be done to make peace more secure. The SED and GDR will continue to play their part in fulfilling their responsibility toward mankind and in bringing about the revival of detente, which after all led to positive results for states, including the two German states, and for people.

The GDR attaches exteme importance to maintenance of the approximate military-strategic balance in the perservation of peace. This does not mean that we advocate the thesis of a "balance of terror" and favor piling up new weapons of mass destruction. On the contrary, we want the balance maintained at ever lower levels. In deeds as well as with words, we favor realization of the slogan: "Create peace with ever fewer weapons."

It is for this very reason that we have so resolutely opposed the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Unfortunately, what was foreseen has come about. Now there are not fewer, but more weapons; not more, but less security.

The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles, especially in the FRG, led to countermeasures and thus to the stationing of longer-range missile complexes on the territories of the GDR and CSSR. We favor consideration being given to how Pershing II and cruise missiles can disappear, so that the countermeasures, which were adopted so comprehensively for the first time in our country, can also be rescinded.

A new situation arose through the U.S. plans for "star wars." The fact that the label has been changed to the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] does not alter anything. The militarization of space would nulify any hope of disarmament on earth. Here it is a question of the start of an arms race of unknown proportions. It is a question of an attempt, as dangerous as it is hopeless, to achieve military-strategic superiority through the transformation of the heavens into a forecourt of hell.

Anyone participating in this takes on a heavy responsibility to his people. We should not like to think that the FRG will take part in the "star wars" preparations. Such an abstention is called for by the system of treaties already mentioned, the crux of which is safeguarding peace.

We support with all our might peace on earth and in outer space. The USSR's latest initiatives on halting nuclear weapons tests and its proposal at the United Nations to create an international organization for the peaceful utilization of space meet with our support in all their aspects. The results of the highest levels of science and technology can, as a result, benefit everyone.

We have strongly welcomed the start of the new negotiations between the USSR and United States in Geneva. They provide an opportunity to halt the dangerous development toward more and more weapons. It is our conviction that, despite the complexity of the issues, success is possible if the agreed aims are resolutely sought. As is known, the aims are to prevent the militarization of space, to end the nuclear arms race on earth, and to reduce nuclear arms radically in order to ultimately eliminate them altogether. The FRG could play an important, positive role here.

I would like to strongly emphasize that the GDR welcomes the forthcoming meetings between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and French President Francois Mitterrand, and between Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the expectation of positive results for peace, disarmament, and detente. We believe that all states, small, medium, and large, must actively contribute to the preservation of peace. The two German states bear special responsibility in this. Here the inviolability of frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders is a fundamental condition for peace. The two German states must actively support peace, disarmament, and detente. Not least, the lessons of history admonish us to do our utmost to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace.

In this sense, we praise the efforts of the SPD. We also highly assess the results of the SED-SPD talks on a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. They are an example of how to work together actively for peace through practical steps, while leaving aside what divides us. I would like to use this opportunity to thank you, Herr Brandt, for the SPD's constructive stance. The SED is prepared to conduct talks on the issue of a nuclear weapons-free zone in Europe in the same spirit.

Our policy is marked by the striving for peaceful coexistence, disarmament, and detente and for beneficial cooperation in international relations.

We are in favor of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism and seek political dialogue with all willing forces.

What applies to our policy in general also applies to relations with the FRG. We consider it an important part of overall European cooperation and as having an importance that cannot be underestimated for the climate in Europe and beyond. If one takes a realistic approach, then one can only conclude that the existence of two sovereign, independent German states is a basic element of the postwar European stability and of the international balance of power. To want to interfere with this would jeopardize peace and security. All the peoples can live with the fact that there are two German states with different social orders and different alliance allegiances. And this is how it must remain. This serves peace and a happy future for the peoples.

I would like to stress that an improvement in relations between the GDR and FRG is possible if both sides are guided by realism, adherence to treaties, and goodwill, as well as, naturally, respect for sovereignty, equality, and noninterference. The GDR does not want confrontation. It stands by the existing agreements and is open to constructive steps that flesh out the Basic Treaty with the FRG.

Esteemed Herr Brandt, the talks with you, the chairman of the SPD, which bears great responsibility for peace, and your visit to the Museum of German History have strengthened my view that there is far-reaching agreement between us on the basic issues concerning the preservation of peace and concerning cooperation between East and West.

I ask you to raise your glass to peace for the citizens of the two German states and in the world.

To your health and that of your wife.

Brandt Toast

LD191706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1231 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Uppercase passages printed with spaces between letters]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Willy Brandt's toast has the following text:

Mr. State Council Chairman and General Secretary, In the 15 years since Erfurt and Kassel, much has happened. The Basic Treaty, which governs relations between the two German states in international law, is no longer in dispute. After initial fluctuations, continuity has been established. This means that we can tell our neighbors in good conscience: Dangerous tensions no longer emanate from the existence of two German states. In this respect we have truly made peace more secure.

Of course some matters will remain open and contentious, but an enormous amount can certainly be improved. We have discussed this. The SPD is not taking over for the federal government, but supports it wherever the expansion of practical cooperation is at stake. I believe we should never overlook the fact that states should exist for the people. But compared to the basic questions of coexistence and getting along with one another that were settled at that time, today's unsolved and contentious bilateral issues are almost petty, or at least of little importance. With goodwill on both sides, the expansion of relations must surely be possible in the interests of the people.

What threatens peace today does not in the first instance emanate from central Europe any more.

Today's concerns are not German, but European and worldwide ones. It is not even lamentable that the initial so-called "German quarrels" have paled into insignificance compared with the central tasks: ending the madness of increasing armaments; protecting our environment from further destruction; and eliminating world hunger, that elementary violation of human rights.

The paramount task is to make a secure, peaceful life possible for our citizens.

After the conclusion of the Basic Treaty, which was understandably mentioned several times today, it was said that it should govern coexistence in the hope of achieving cooperation. Now it is time to organize cooperation in the interests of security. This means that both states, loyal to the alliances that will remain for the foreseeable future, recognize their shared responsibility and utilize the opportunity of their proximity in order -- also in the interests of their friends -- to make their hopefully important contribution towards gradually replacing the unproductive conflict between the alliances with a security partnership.

No unsolved questions must hinder us in doing so. For me, a partnership based on joint responsibility means that both sides, in their alliances, strive for preserving peace by undertaking their own initiatives. This can only occur with our mutual neighbors, not without them. The consultations agreed between the two governments on questions of preserving peace in Europe should lead to initiatives by the two governments. The obligation to peace, which we will discuss in our communique, at state level should not be confined to mere declarations, but should be put into action.

The joint working group of members of the Bundestag SPD Group and the leadership here could provide an example as to what is possible in practical terms in order to make it easier for activity to take place at the government level in an informed manner. Now it is up to the governments. I hope that the possibility will be used so that negotiations on a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe is negotiated, thus promoting worldwide agreement. This would indeed be creating peace with fewer weapons. Neither can governments be replaced on the difficult subject of how the proposal of the Palme commission on the reduction of nuclear weapons can be implemented; but governments can be prompted on this issue.

You, Mr Chairman, have spoken of a necessary coalition of reason. I would like to take this up and add to it. The will to survive also enforces a coalition of dissimilar elements. This applies, for example, to the relationship between the United States and the USSR, but especially to us. Faced with the choice -- here I use almost exactly your own formulation -- to live together or perish together, it becomes apparent that what distinguishes and divides us politically, in some ways fundamentally, is certainly not a trivial matter since it has importance and influence, but it should nevertheless be subordinated to the obligation to peace.

Permit me to add a few personal remarks. Yesterday, as you have just said, I visited the Museum of German History. A German Social Democrat reads, interprets, and understands many things somewhat differently from your side, Mr Chairman. It would benefit nothing and no one if fundamental or so-called ideological differences were covered up. But it is impossible to go through the building in Unter den Linden without being moved by the references and testimonies of our shared German past. I do not close my eyes to this.

We Social Democrats are striving, under the conditions and facts that emerged after the war, to do everything possible for the benefit of our people. Achieving improvements in the interests of people was a not insignificant part of our talks today, Mr Chairman, for which I thank you. It is my desire that this is continued -- in the knowledge that understanding must be founded on openness, which one can trust.

However, nothing is more important than to contribute to the strengthening of peace. In my Erfurt speech of 19 March 1970 I said: "We are surely in agreement that war must never again emanate from German soil." I am more than satisfied that this sentence has been quoted repeatedly in many meetings between representatives of two states with different social orders. The theme of "the Germans today" is also often discussed in our country. After everything that has happened and with everything that is happening today, there are many answers. One of them is irrefutable and outstanding: In a new war in Europe, the first battlefield would be a German one that would transcend frontiers to the west and east of the Elbe. To prevent this is an identical interest of all citizens in the two German states.

Germany's chance depends in the foreseeable future on what the two German states are able to achieve for security in Europe. What was formulated in the Basic Treaty preamble also applies to the question of the nation today. Apart from 8 May, which Federal President von Weizsaecker identified in his great speech as the last jointly experienced date in history, this Basic Treaty indicates a readiness for siglemindedness and the obligation to carry on.

I must thank you for the friendly welcome given to my wife, myself, and my friends here. I wish you and your colleagues and staff all the best.

I drink a toast to the opportunity for peace for people in the two German states.

Communique Issued

LD191645 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1457 GMT 19 Sep 85

["Communique on the Visit by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt to the GDR" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- The text of the communique on the visit by Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, to the GDR is as follows:

Today Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman received former FRG chancellor, Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD. The exchange of views was held at the official seat of the State Council and took place in an open, businesslike, and constructive atmosphere.

Erich Honecker and Willy Brandt, while discussing the present international situation, concurred that the safeguarding of peace is the most important task of the present. Everything must be done to ensure that space remains free of the arms race, that the arms race is ended on earth, and that the international situation is improved. In this spirit they welcomed the agreed meeting of representatives of the USSR and the United States in Geneva on 19 and 20 November 1985, hoping that it will lead to an improvement of the international political climate and a return to the policy of detente.

The two sides emphasized that at the negotiations on the whole complex of space and nuclear strategic and medium-range weapons, the agreement reached between the foreign ministers of the USSR and United States must be realized. It is necessary for all countries especially the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, to contribute to the success of the negotiations.

In this connection Erich Honecker pointed out that the GDR, in the interests of averting the danger of a nuclear war catastrophe, is prepared to cooperate with all forces of reason and realism so that peace, detente, and disarmament may gain the upper hand.

Willy Brandt stressed that the stability of mutual security must be achieved at the lowest possible level. His party will unswervingly help to ensure that this vital question for mankind will be solved through political dialogue -- as a security partnership.

The two politicians assessed the initiative for the 6 heads of state and government from 4 continents of January 1985 as a step toward consolidating peace. They concurred in noting that in view of the already existing huge arsenals of mass destruction weapons, a further twist to the arms spiral cannot be justified. The arms race is already swallowing more and more excessive funds that are needed in the fight against hunger and for life in the Third World protection of the environment -- in the developed and less developed countries, and the future of even the industrial states.

Willy Brandt and Erich Honecker agreed that a nuclear war must be prevented. There would be no victory in a nuclear war. The millions of victims of the past commit us to peace. No politician can shirk this responsibility. The two sides are of the opinion that there can no longer be security independently, only together. Hence there is no acceptable alternative to the peaceful, equal coexistence of states having differing social orders.

Erich Honecker and Willy Brandt called for the conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states on renunciation of the use of all military force -- nuclear and conventional -- and the preservation of peaceful relations. They emphatically call for the complete ban of all nuclear tests in order to thwart effectively the further development of nuclear destructive weapons. The two sides call for an end to the deployment of more nuclear weapons in Europe. The eventual objective must be to free the world from nuclear and chemical mass destruction weapons.

The "Framework for an Agreement for Setting Up a Chemical Weapons-Free Zone in Europe," proposed by a joint working group is an example of how everyone can take up the initiative within his alliance for the safeguarding of peace. The two sides expect that the parliaments and governments of the states in the East and the West will take up this initiative constructively and make concrete steps toward its realization. They deciced that the joint working group will commence talks on arms limitation and disarmament, and, in particular, on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe, in November 1985, according to the Palme commission proposal.

Willy Brandt and Erich Honecker agreed that Europe, not only because of its exposed position but also because of its historical experiences and trials, should increasingly make its fitting contribution to stabilizing world peace. In this connection they emphasized that the inviolability of borders and the respecting of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders are a fundamental condition for peace.

Erich Honecker and Willy Brandt affirmed that the partnership based on shared responsibility of the two states following the lessons of the German past, and their position at the dividing line between the two most powerful military groupings of our time, necessitates a commitment to peace, which requires mutually constructive and calculated action.

Erich Honecker and Willy Brandt are of the opinion that no additional strain on the situation in Europe must emanate from the relations between the two German states. They noted that the Basic Treaty and the accords and agreements based on it have already solved numerous problems for the benefit of the two German states and their citizens, and that new issues should be discussed in the interest of the peoples. Therefore it is in the interest of the GDR and FRG that this policy be continued uncompromisingly. It must be preserved from setbacks.

This requires, as agreed in the Basic Treaty, that relations between the GDR and FRG always proceed from the premise that they are two sovereign states, independent of one another and with differing social orders. The two sides discussed questions of bilateral relations between the two German states, especially the scope for joint action for peace, disarmament, and detente.

The two sides agreed that the time is ripe to establish official contacts between the FRG Bundestag and the GDR People's Chamber. Willy Brandt, with reference to an invitation already extended by the SPD bundestag group, expressed the hope that the president of the GDR People's Chamber will be able to visit the FRG in the foreseeable future.

The two sides conducted an exchange of views on questions concerning the Elbe border, citizenship, and the Salzgitter registry.

Erich Honecker and Willy Brandt discussed humanitarian questions, such as tourist and visitor traffic, as well as the mitigation of hardship cases. They agreed that efforts in this area will be constructively continued according to the basic treaty. The two sides advocated the promotion of youth exchanges between the two states.

Erich Honecker and Willy Brandt were explicit about the existing differences in the fundamental and ideological positions of their two parties. Nevertheless, they agreed that regardless of this, contacts must be continued to improve the political climate and confidence-building in East-West relations. The two sides intend to continue their exchange of views.

The meeting was attended on behalf of the SED by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen and Quenter Schabowski; member of the SED Central Committee, Prof Dr Otto Reinhold; and Frank-Joachim Herrmann, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary, and head of the Chancellery of the State Council Chairman. The meeting was attended on behalf of the SPD by Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium; Wolfgang Clement, deputy business manager of the SPD; Guenter Gaus, former state secretary; and Karl-Heinz Klaer, head of the SPD Chairman's Office.

HONECKER CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSAL TO KOHL VIEWED

AU171037 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 85 p 2

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND editorial: "A Concrete Step for Consolidating Peace in Europe"]

[Text] The 13 September 1985 letter from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to FRG Chancellor Kohl, the text of which is published in today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, announces the proposal of the governments of the FRG's two eastern neighbor countries, the CSSR and GDR, to enter state negotiations on an agreement to eliminate or keep chemical weapons away from their territories. A letter to the same effect was sent to the FRG Government by Prime Minister Strougal on behalf of the CSSR Government.

The new disarmament proposal of the GDR and CSSR governments is a logical result of the longstanding efforts of the community of socialist states as well as of the joint political initiative of the SED and SPD for creating a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. The GDR and CSSR proposal aims at making a concrete, feasible and verifiable step on the way to an all-European and, finally, global ban on all chemical weapons. Negotiations on a global ban of chemical weapons have been going on in Geneva for 15 years. Unfortunately, at present it is not expected that the negotiations will be concluded in the near future.

A regional partial solution could have a pilot function in this respect and could help achieve a breakthrough. Furthermore, it is easier for three countries -- provided that they are sincerely willing to negotiate -- to come to an understanding than for many. A chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe could be created by withdrawing existing chemical weapons and keeping them away from this area.

An agreement between the GDR, CSSR, and FRG on the formation of a chemical weapons-free zone, which could be joined by other states, would particularly serve confidence-building in central Europe at the border between the two different social systems and the two strongest military alliances of our time. This would have the effect of a signal for our continent and beyond. In addition, it must be taken into consideration that central Europe is a densely populated area where there is not only a concentration of chemical industries, but where, above all, large amounts of chemical agents are already stored. The catastrophes of Utah, Seveso, and Bhopal demonstrated in an alarming way the extremely dangerous effect of accumulating poisonous chemical substances. The main danger, however, results from the fact that the United States -- as can be conclusively proved -- in its official concept of NATO warfare in Europe, considers the combined use of conventional, nuclear, and electronic weapons, as well as totally new chemical weapons.

According to international organizations, the United States already has more than 55,000 metric tons of highly poisonous nerve gas. There are 150,000 metric tons of ammunition, supplied with these chemical agents, always ready to be used in battle. This would be enough to destroy all of mankind many times over in the most atrocious way. The majority of these weapons are located in U.S. military bases in the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy, as well as on aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

For quite some time the Pentagon laboratories have been developing new binary chemical weapons and psychological agents. In this case two relatively "harmless" chemical substances can be stored or transported separately. Then, when they are mixed in the bomb, grenade, or missile, they gain their lethal, mass destructive brisance.

According to official U.S. statements, $10 billion will be spent over the next 5 years on this program of "modernizing" the American potential of chemical weapons as part of the striving for military supremacy. Due to the resistance of the public, the U.S. Congress has currently approved "only" $155 million as of 1 October 1986 for starting large-scale production of binary chemical weapons in Pine Bluff (Arkansas). The House of Representatives combines this with the condition that the West European NATO states agree to deployment of the new binary chemical weapons on their territory. It is clear: the United States itself does not want these dangerous substances because the risks are well known. The substances are not to be used there, either. According to the Pentagon doctrine, chemical weapons are only of military "use" if they are deployed very close to the intended "main line of resistance." For years NATO Commander in Chief General Rogers has never made a secret of where this line is: at the borders of the FRG with the GDR and CSSR.

As it is said in Washington, the United States is first secretly preparing a new NATO decision for updating the NATO forces, this time directed at introducing the new binary chemical weapons. It is therefore trying to mobilize all forces with close political connections to the United States, particularly in the FRG. As usual, in order to deceive public opinion, the lie of the century of a "threat from the East," of an alleged but not at all proven, "enormous Soviet superiority" in chemical weapons, which must be "made up for" quickly "in the interests of NATO security," is used.

This pattern is already pretty well known.

This lie of such a threat has been used to justify all new NATO weapons systems to date; the last instance concerned the new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. Each new step in the arms buildup, however, has resulted in less security for the respective countries instead of more. Europe has become a highly explosive powder keg. But the peoples of the continent are realizing more and more that the armament spiral must be halted at last. They do not want to be pushed nearer and nearer to the abyss of war and their own destruction. Therefore, the joint political initiative of the SED and SPD for creating a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe has found great positive resonance on our continent from the most diverse political forces, parties, governments, and parliaments in the East and West.

Of course, the GDR did not make foreign policy passing over the FRG Government with this party initiative. It knows very well who must be addressed in Bonn when state agreements are concerned. But the GDR has declared its willingness to work together with all forces of realism and reason in the world that are ready to make concrete steps for securing peace and for warding off the threat of a nuclear inferno and a chemical holocaust.

As is demonstrated by the coming about of the SED-SPD political initiative, humane responsibility for peace and security is dominating and successful in spite of all existing political and ideological differences and contrasts.

The joint SED-SPD initiative is above all a political deed for peace and disarmament. It expressly states that it cannot substitute for negotiations between the governments, but it can stimulate and promote them. Influential European and non-European statesmen and politicians stress that the skeleton agreement proposed by the SED and SPD has been worked out in a respectable and serious manner. It is founded on the principles of equality and equal security.

Erich Honecker's letter to Chancellor Helmut Kohl directly appeals to the FRG Government. It concerns the central issue of relations between the two German states. Some politicians in Bonn consider so-called "human alleviations" as the central issue. What, however, is the greatest alleviation for a man? Past and present show that the all-encompassing question is the securing of peace and the concrete contribution of the two German states to this. A consolidated peace and a return to detente would liberate all men from the terrible nightmare of the threat of war and would let them breathe freely again.

The joint declaration on the meeting of Erich Honecker and Chancellor Kohl on 12 March 1985 in Moscow reads: "Never again must war emanate from German soil; only peace shall emanate from German soil!" This avowal is judged by men according to concrete steps towards arms limitation and disarmament. Medium-sized and small states, too, can and must take active steps toward securing peace. The creation of a chemical weapons-free zone would be a real step towards "Ensuring peace with ever fewer weapons." It would serve the national interests of all European peoples and states as well as international security.

In Berlin, the capital of the GDR, a response to this question is hoped for that is in the interests of man and highly beneficial to further development of the relations between the GDR and FRG. There is the concrete chance that the GDR, the CSSR, and the FRG can promote and facilitate the dialogue and future relations between the East and West.

The FRG Government, too, should dare to make a beginning.

PRC'S LIU NINGYI PRAISES RELATIONS, ENDS VISIT

LD181954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN) -- The head of a delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] has assessed their visit to the GDR as proof of the development of close relations between the CPPCC and the GDR National Front, and between China and the GDR. At the end of their visit, the delegation, which is led by Liu Ningyi, member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, had a meeting with Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, in Berlin today.

55,000 SEIZED JAN-JUN 1985 BY FRG BORDER PATROLS

AU171253 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Bonn(ADN) -- During the first 6 months of this year more people were seized at the FRG border checkpoint than during the same period last year. According to the official semiannual report of the FRG Ministry of the Interior, the number of people leaving and entering the FRG decreased by about 6 million. The number of those seized, however, increased from 45,000 to roughly 55,000. Among them 36,000 persons were prohibited from leaving. Arrests for various criminal acts were carried out in the case of 6,643 travellers. The FRG Ministry of the Interior announced additional measures to improve the effectiveness of border controls.

SED'S DOHLUS MEETS WITH KIM IL-SONG IN DPRK

For Pyongyang reportage on the visit to the DPRK by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other members of a GDR party and state delegation, including their arrival in Pyongyang, a reception, talks with Ho Tam, member of the DPRK Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and a meeting with President Kim Il-song, see the North Korea section of the 9 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KADAR TO VISIT USSR IN 'NEXT FEW' DAYS

LD191746 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Janos Kadar is to visit the USSR. The MSZMP general secretary will play a working visit to the USSR in the next few days at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

MSZMP DELEGATION MEETS ITALIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU181140 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the PCI a delegation of the MSZMP led by Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's foreign affairs department, visited Italy from 10 to 16 September.

The delegation held talks in Rome with Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the PCI Directorate, and Antonio Rubbi, member of the Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department. At the talks the participants exchanged views on the international situation and the current issues of the international communist and workers' movements. Great attention was paid to the efforts for preserving peace and to the necessary steps to strengthen the dialogue and cooperation between states with different social systems. They reviewed the state of relations between the two parties and jointly expressed both parties' readiness to further develop cooperation.

The delegation met and held discussions with Paolo Bufalini, chairman of the PCI's Central Control Commission and member of the Directorate. Afterwards, the delegation took part in the political events at the L'Unita festival in Ferrara.

LAZAR CONDUCTS PRESS CONFERENCE IN JAPAN

LD191748 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Gyorgy Lazar, who is visiting Japan, held a press conference this afternoon in the Japanese National Press Club. Our special correspondent is Miklos Keleti:

[Keleti] We shall be returning to Hungary with a sense of successful work and with pleasant memories, said Gyorgy Lazar in his press conference this afternoon. Although the program in Japan has not yet finished, following the press conference, the chairman of the Council of Ministers and his entourage traveled to Kyoto on board the Hikar super-express. On the Hungarian side, the press conference may in essence be seen as the political summary of the visit.

In his introductory statement the chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed that he had conducted cordial and useful discussions in Tokyo. One of the most important of these took place this morning. Gyorgy Lazar reviwed Hungarian-Japanese economic relations with Minister of International Trade and Industry Keijiro Murata. The chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed that Hungary, beyond the development of conventional trade, is first and foremost interest in seeing that the more developed forms of economic cooperation should be given an ever greater scope in our relations. Through the expansion of joint ventures and mixed enterprise cooperation, the Japanese industrial culture, which is in the world vanguard, could come to Hungary. Gyorgy Lazar told Keijiro Murata that Hungary is preparing for measures which would guarantee the profitable operation of foreign capital in Hungary.

As a matter of fact, Gyorgy Lazar repeated this statement at his press conference. He said that a decision on concrete issues will have to be taken by the leaders of Japanese firms and Hungarian enterprises. But he stressed that they agreed with Prime Minister Nakasone that the governments will also have to encourage enterprise-level cooperation.

Speaking of his discussions with the Japanese head of government, Gyorgy Lazar said that the Hungarian and Japanese standpoints diverge on some issues of international affairs, but the most important thing is that safeguarding peace is the fundamental objective of both sides.

Replying to questions of Japanese journalists, Gyorgy Lazar briefed them about the Hungarian system of economic management and about the socialist countries; cooperation within the CEMA.

There were also several questions about our country's international role. In reply to these Gyorgy Lazar emphasized the following: As does everyone, we, too, expect the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting to bring an improvement in the international atmosphere. But the East-West exchange of views, in which Hungary also has taken an active part up to now, will continue even if the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting does not satisfy the most optimistic hopes, said the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Gyorgy Lazar's program will continue tomorrow in Kyoto, the former imperial seat, with visits to monuments and historical memorials.

INDONESIAN PRESIDENT SUHARTO ARRIVES 19 SEP

Met by Losonczi, Varkonyi

LD191148 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI) -- Invited by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, and his party arrived for an official visit to Hungary Thursday. President Suharto is also accompanied with his wife, Tien Suharto.

Pal Losonczi and his wife, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress met President Suharto and his party at Budapest Ferihegy Airport.

Attends Reception

LD191152 Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI) -- Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, who arrived for an official visit to Budapest Thursday morning on the invitation of Hungarian President Pal Losonczi, was received with military parade in front of the parliament building.

The Indonesian head of state and his party, accompanied by Pal Losonczi, was met by Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Lajos Czinege, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, and other representatives of state and social life.

Heads and members of several diplomatic missions and members of the Indonesian colony in Budapest were also present.

After hearing the two countries' national anthems, presidents Suharto and Pal Losonczi inspected the guard of honour.

Then President Suharto and his party were introduced to Hungarian politicians and representatives of diplomatic missions.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES CREDENTIALS FROM NEW PRC ENVOY

LD181042 Budapest MTI in English 1914 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic received Zhu Ankang, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Hungary, who presented his credentials.

HEALTH MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT ON AIDS MEASURES

AU171424 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 85 p 8

[Unattributed report: "The Health Ministry's Announcement on AIDS"]

[Text] The minister of health has issued a directive ordering that all patients being treated for AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) must be obligatorily reported and that measures be taken in cases of likely patients of the disease. Although no cases of the disease have been reported in our country prior to the issuance of the directive, several factors have made certain measures necessary: AIDS has been recorded in some countries of Western Europe; special laboratory examinations carried out in Budapest in August revealed two cases of homosexual men being infected; and the European office of WHO has calledon its member-states to be prepared for the disease.

AIDS is an infectious viral disease found mostly among homosexual males. It first became known in the United States in 1981. After penetrating the human organism the virus destroys the body's immune system. Pathogenic agents that are otherwise completely harmless may then cause serious illness in an infected person. The AIDS virus is very sensitive and after leaving the human organism it soon dies in the outside world or loses pathogenicity as a result of various physical and chemical influences. That is why the virus is not spread by everyday direct contact with infected persons (handshakes, touching), and neither is it spread by way of contact with personal belongings or by air, water, or food. The infection is spread almost exclusively among homosexual males through sexual intercourse. From experience it is known that about 10 percent of the infected persons will acquire the disease. Examination of the endangered homosexual males is justified in order to recognize the problem early and because the infection precedes the disease. This is now possible based on the current directive. With regard to the possible spread of the virus via the blood of infected persons, blood samples and blood preparations will also be examined.

CONFERENCE EXAMINES LESSONS OF WORLD WAR II

AU181130 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Sep 85 p 5

[Unattributed report: "The Historic Lessons of World War II -- Scientific Party Institutions' Conference in Hungary"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee's party history and sociology institutes organized a conference of heads of scientific research institutes and other Marxist research centers affiliated with communist and workers' party central committees.

The conference was held on 9-12 September in Balatonaliga, Hungary.

This meeting, which has a decades-long tradition, was attended by representative heads of institutes from Bulgaria, the CSSR, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the DPRK, Cuba, the PPR, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, the USSR, and the SRV, as well as the heads and staff members of communist party research centers in Argentina, France, Greece, Luxemburg, West Germany, Italy, and Spain. Romania was represented by a responsible staff member of the embassy.

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee, opened the conference and welcomed the participants. In his speech he stressed the growing significance of the examination and analysis of sociological research and of the development and contradictions in socialist society. He then gave a brief report on the decisions accepted at the party's 13th congress and the major issues of our economic, social, and political life.

In keeping with the traditions of the past 4 decades the conference had placed four issues on the agenda. In dealing with the first issue, the host of the preceding conference, Comrade Nguyen Vinh, director of the Marxist-Leninist Institute of the Vietnamese Communist Party's Central Committee, gave a report on the fulfillment of the pledges made at the 1984 meeting. Following this, the participants reported on their institutes' scientific activities, on the results achieved in the various fields of work on questions relating to the history of certain parties and movements, and to social, economic, and political progress. After this, the representatives of the directing and coordinating institutions gave an account on the work in this field and on further plans.

During the conference, attention was focused on the scientific exchange of views on the third point on the agenda. "The Historical Lessons of World War II: The Struggle Waged for Peace, National Independence, Democracy, and Socialism" was the title of the opening lecture delivered by Janos Molnar, assistant director of the party history institute. In his lecture, similar to those sent to the participants beforehand, he examined historical lessons. His conclusion was that the fundamental factor of the victory over fascism was the establishment of an antifascist coalition which at the same time promoted the forming of antifascist joint forces in the individual countries.

The participants in the conference and the speakers in the debate underlined the fact that the USSR played the vital role in the victory over fascism, because it took upon itself the main burdens and sacrificed the most. Thus it has also become evident that the first socialist system cannot be subdued and that this system managed to build up a huge economic, social, and military potential in a historically short period of time.

As a consequence of the decisive role played by the USSR in the victory over German and Japanese fascism and militarism, enormous social changes took place all over the world. The positions of the peace-loving, democratic, socialist revolutionary forces, and those waging a battle for national independence were strengthened, and the socialist world system has become a determining factor.

Those who spoke at the conference stressed that the fundamental conclusion of World War II is that all peace-loving forces must be mobilized to prevent war, and all people must be united with those who are prepared to firmly advocate peace.

Today, when the policy of the imperialist powers threatens the world with a nuclear catastrophe, the most important task of all communists, and thus of the scientific institutions of the parties, is to mobilize the masses to wage a battle for the cause of peace, international security, and social progress. The peoples of the world must be made to understand that the decisive point is to fight against the outbreak of a war and these forces must unite until we succeed in rendering harmless the forces that threaten this world with destruction.

The historical distortions and fabrications expressed and published by several bourgeois historians and sociologists since the end of the war, but especially around the 40th anniversary, were analyzed and criticized in detail. It is the priority task of the Marxist-Leninist sociologies, but also of the propaganda and agitation work, to scientifically and profoundly analyze these distortions, and truthfully and realistically present the events and processes.

The speakers examined development in their countries and parties and the results achieved since the end of World War II.

Finally, the participants signed a protocol in which they laid down the achievements and conclusions of the conference and the tasks for the future.

In his closing speech, Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Politburo, chief director of the Sociology Institute, reviewed the work of the conference. He said that cooperation is vitally important and of basic significance for all participants. He stressed the responsibility of Marxist sociologists and researchers in preparing and laying the foundations of political decisions and in critically examining and presenting political activity. The conference was useful and successful in profoundly analyzing the processes developed after World War II.

The conference of the representative heads of scientific institutions and research institutes affiliated to communist and workers' party central committees was conducted in an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation and in a friendly and comradely manner. This meeting will certainly contribute to further deepening and strengthening relations.

BRIEFS

NEW MICROCOMPUTER CONTROLS PRODUCTION -- MTI -- A microcomputer system for controlling processing and production in the new coking plant being built for the Duna Iron Works at a cost of 10 billion forints has been finished by the experts of its metallurgical plant and Budapest Technical University. The new computer system will direct the production of an annual 1.3 million metric tons of coke, control the process of coking technology, and complete all the calculations and invoicing. Implementation of the project will cost 23 million forints and because it is so up-to-date, the National Technological Development Committee will also contribute 10 million forints. The major advantage in using the system will be in reducing so-called specific coal consumption, but also in the fact that a very good quality coke can be produced with the use of computer control, and energy consumption will also be significantly reduced. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Sep 85 p 9 AU]

JARUZELSKI DEPARTS FOR CUBA VISIT, UN SESSION

LD200713 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Cuba today at the invitation of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers. At Warsaw Okecie Airport Wojciech Jaruzelski was seen off by representatives of the highest party and state authorities, including Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State. As we already reported, after completing his visit to Cuba, Gen Jaruzelski, at the head of a Polish delegation, will take part in the 40th gala UN General Assembly session.

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEW WITH PRENSA LATINA CITED

LD191214 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 18 -- First Secretary of the PUWP CC, Premier Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski has given an interview for the Cuban press agency PRENSA LATINA, in which he said at the outset that "Poland and Cuba, the brotherly socialist countries, share true friendship, common ideals and goals.

"Both nations feel cordiality and friendship towards each other. We have greeted with satisfaction the initiative by the Communist Party of Cuba CC Secretariat to comprehensively enliven the Polish-Cuba relations We fully agree in this matter and are determined to give the Polish-Cuban cooperation a high, qualitatively new dimension."

"Economic relations between our states serve the development and raising of our nations' living standards. Bilateral trade is constantly growing, and we largely exceed turnover targets adopted in five-year agreements (for example by 89 per cent in 1980-85)."

"Working contacts between representatives of our party, mass organizations, trade unions, and the youth are broadening. Scientific and cultural cooperation, contacts between sportsmen, and the recently launched tourist exchange are developing.

"I am glad at having one more opportunity to visit Cuba. Our desire is to demonstrate friendship and sympathy, solidarity and support of the Poles for the brave Cuban nation, for the revolutionary Cuba, for her active peaceful foreign policy, and her internationalist stance on other nations' liberation struggle.

"The visit will, at the same time, serve for mapping out new, broader framework for our cooperation." The premier emphasized his deep esteem for the Communist Party of Cuba CC first secretary, president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, Fidel Castro.

Inquried about the Polish attitude towards the idea of setting up a New International Economic Order, the Polish premier stated: "Our stand on this issue is unanimously and consistent. We have always recognized the legitimate aspirations of the Third World states and nations. The decolonization state does not mean an end to their just struggle for full national and social emancipation. "Our support for the idea of the New International Economic Order is based on the conviction that current international economic relations further aggravate what already is a disadvantagous division of benefits from international exchanges is concerned.

"We believe that the chance to set up a New International Economic Order is highly dependent upon the progress in the worldwide political and military detente, on the total elimination of all forms of aggression, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and an abandonment of the policy of interference into other states' internal affairs."

W. Jaruzelski recalled that Poland had always supported postulates presented by developing countries in the United Nations.

He stressed that the issue of debts had become one of the most important problems on a world scale and added that it was high time for all interested sides to seriously consider methods for solving the problem in accordance with economic and political realities. "Poland, as a country directly and strongly affected by the results of such a policy, has followed with favourable attention all proposals aiming in this direction.

"Especially, this includes the international meeting on the problem which was held in Havana recently."

Furthermore in the interview, Gen. Jaruzelski referred to the current situation in Central America, pointing up that peace and stability in that region can be achieved only by way of dialogue and mutual respect, recognition of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs. "We voice our internationalist solidarity and invariably give support to Nicaragua, as well as to the initiatives taken by Cuba and the Contadora Group, designed to resolve conflicts in that region by peaceful means.

Asked to assess East-West relations, the prime minister said: "We believe that it is possible and necessary to have peaceful coexistence between states of different socio-political systems. We are for a broad interpretation of this principle, for the peaceful development of economic, scientific and cultural relations between the East and the West, based on respect for the sovereign rights of every state, equal security and mutual benefits.

"The socialist states, Poland among them, have consistently endeavoured to implement such very concept of international relations. Also activities by the non-aligned states, where Cuba is playing such an outstanding role, are motivated by an analogous approach to the vital needs of mankind."

We speak out in favour of a broad interpretation of this rule -- in favour of peaceful development of economic, scientific and cultural relations between East and West, based on respect for each countries' sovereignty, equal security and mutual benefits. Only in a world like this we can jointly and effectively search for solutions to today's complex issues. The socialist states, including Poland, have consistenly strived at putting to life precisely this concept of international relations. Also activities of non-aligned states, among which Cuba has played a key role, are motivated by an analogous approach to the vital needs of mankind.

Pointing to the fact that the Western bloc has always shown a tendency to escalate the arms race and secure military superiority for the United States and its allies over the Soviet Union and the socialist states, the premier noted that such orientation in policies inevitably leads to an increase in tensions and thus brings closer the threat of total catastrophy. American plans of militarizing space have been called "star [words indistinct] countries in the peaceful use of space, which is mankind's common good.

On the process of socialist renewal in Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski said that Poland had lately lived through a stormy and dramatic period.

He stated that mistakes made in the 70-ties, especially in economic policies as well as those stemming from social tensions, had been exploited by imperialism and by internal counter-revolutionary forces which had received support from imperialism. Deepening destabilization of the situation in Poland could threaten European and world peace. Martial law had put an end to this dangerous, destructive process.

Times are still difficult for us. Yet we move on with determination, consistently implementing the program of socialist renewal -- said General Jaruzelski. In the last four years Poland has regained its balance in multi-billion damages to our economy, attempts at isolating Poland on the international arena and the fire power of increased propaganda invasion, Poland has been achieving constant and thorough progress. [sentence as received] The PUWP has been implementing its leading role more and more effectively. At the party's initiative, the functioning of the state has been improved, forms of socialist democracy have been perfected and methods of managing the economy intensified and modernized. This policy complies with the most vital interests of the Polish nation. Its new frontiers will be drawn at the 10th party congress.

In the conclusion of the interview, Gen. Jaruzelski mentioned his planned speech at the U.N., stating among other things: Today, in an environment of deteriorating international relations, caused by imperlialism, of escalating arms race and of a threat of outer space militarization, every constructive step is important in the direction aimed at a return to dialogue, detente and peaceful cooperation. I hope that Poland's voice will contribute to this aim.

USSR'S MARCHUK SIGNS PROGRAM, MEETS JARUZELSKI

LD192019 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Excerpts] A long-term Polish-Soviet comprehensive program for scientific and technical cooperation has been signed in Warsaw. The document was signed in the Council of Ministers office, in the presence of Wojciech Jaruzelski, by on the Soviet side, Deputy Premier Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; and, on the Polish state, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, who is chairing the Committee for Science and Technical Progress at the Council of Ministers.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski received Deputy Premier Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, for a talk. They summed up the results so far of Polish-Soviet scientific and technical cooperation and stressed its intensification in recent years. This is expressed in the signing of the long-term Polish-Soviet comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress. The possibilities for further closer scientific and technical ties between the two states were also discussed.

Marchuk, Czalajda View Program

LD192001 Warsaw Domestic Service in P sh 1700 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Excerpt] What significance does the program for scientific and technological cooperation signed with Poland have for the Soviet Union? This question was put to Deputy Premier Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology:

[Begin Marchuk recording, in Russian fading to Polish translation] I think we all understand that all future progress in the economies of both our states is linked to the swiftest possibly entry onto a vigorous path of development.

This depends on making use of new technologies, new materials, automation, mechanization, production processes. Both our states are interested in the same goal. (?Poland, as it happens, believes) that scientific establishments, having such an enormous potential of capabilities, when combined with ours, would be able to create two, four, or even five times faster than we are doing separately. That is why the main task which we set ourselves is the joint achievement of goals (?in every) project during their implementation. The joint achievement, as swiftly as possible, of the greatest possible economic results through scientific and technological progress is the most important goal of our program. [end recording]

We sign many cooperation documents with the Soviet Union, including on scientific and technological cooperation, but the Polish side attaches so much importance to the signing of this document in particular. Why is this? This question was put to Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, chairman of the Commission for Science and Technical Progress at the Council of Ministers:

[Begin Szalajda recording] I would like to explain that this is a very substantial program, a program different to those which we have so far [word indistinct], a program uniting the efforts of the technological potential of our countries, and [word indistinct] (?the unity of the efforts and potential of our states) in achieving those goals -- social, important, economic [words indistinct] -- through scientific and technological progress. This must be said openly: It is, in my opinion, well thought out. There is great work in front of us: It will be necessary to put in a lot of effort so that this implementation may be even better than the work put into the preparation of the program. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH USSR PLANNING OFFICIAL

LD182137 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Vladimir Lakhtin, head of the government working team and deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. The results to date of work by Polish and Soviet working teams on development of economic links between the two states were discussed. It was acknowledged that the results considerably broaden decisions to date concerning the coordination of socioeconomic plans of the two states for 1986-90, and they will be of utmost importance for the implementation of development plans. The talks were attended by Manfred Gorywoda, Franciszek Kubiczek, and USSR Ambassador Aleksandr Aksenov.

PROGRESS ON USSR-PPR GAS PIPELINE REPORTED

AU180904 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 85 pp 1, 5

["Wodz"-signed report]

[Excerpts] Work on the construction of the Kobryn-Briest-Warsaw gas pipeline, which will have a total length of 269 km, is proceeding efficiently. The investments game is being played for high stakes: Gas supplies from the USSR, supplementing Polish production, so far amount to 6 billion cubic meters, yet our needs are considerably greater. We are due to receive increased quantities of gas according to the 1983 agreement signed between the Polish and Soviet governments. We will receive an extra 2 billion cubic meters because of our performance of a series of investment projects in the USSR. The first billion cubic meters should arrive along the new pipeline as soon as next year. It has already been included in next year's fuel and energy accounts.

The Kobryn-Briest-Warsaw pipeline is another example of Polish-Soviet cooperation. It also possesses international significance: At a time when some Western countries have imposed economic restrictions on Poland, the Soviet Union is permitting us the procurement of many raw materials and much equipment. Thanks to this, our industrial production is rising. Deliveries of Soviet piping and equipment is permitting a rapid construction of the pipeline. The gas transmitted this way will permit increased production of fertilizers and plastics. Thanks to increased gas supplies this winter, there should be no repetition of the situation of last January and February, when steelworks and chemical plants had to halt production termporarily because of a gas shortage.

COOPERATION WITH, MESSNER TRIP TO HUNGARY VIEWED

LD181155 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Tadeusz Samitowski report from Budapest]

[Text] The visit by the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers to Hungary coincides with a significant enlivening in cooperation between our states. It is enough to recall that in the 5-year period that will have begun in a few months time the mutual trade turnover is to grow by more than one-third and reach a value of more than R6 billion. In absolute terms this is perhaps not a lot, as we are behind states such as Czechoslovakia or the GDR, whose turnover with Hungary is much greater. But then the highest growth rate in trade exchange is between us and the Hungarians -- almost twice as high as between them and any other socialist state. This means that both sides lately have been finding more and more possibilities for mutually-profitable cooperation. It is also worth noting that the entire process goes hand-in-hand with the development of cooperation and specialization: We have 17 agreements and soon will have 28.

In his program of talks in Hungary, Professor Zbigniew Messner, who plays the role of coordinator in our government, also dealt with issues such as the work of central planning bodies, the operation of central- and local-level economic administration, and organization and management problems. This is another example that shows how deep and specific the Polish-Hungarian exchange of experience is in areas of great significance for social and economic life. This visit will undoubtedly bring new elements that will enrich our cooperation.

URBAN DENIES PERSECUTION OF 'APPEAL' SIGNATORIES

LD200639 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2005 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Report on Jerzy Urban's 19 September press conference for Polish Journalists]

[Excerpt] A journalist from the MONITOR RZADOW asked for a comment on the information given by the BBC radio that signatories of the so-called "Appeal of All the 100" are being persecuted.

[Begin Urban recording] Explanatory warning talks have been held with some of the signatories of the appeal for a boycott of the elections. The explanations and the warnings concerned various aspects of their often illegal activity, consisting of the participation in organizations that are not legal or carrying on activities that are contrary to the law. Well, that's how it is: The signatories of these appeals for a boycott are, quite simply, a small group of people who sometimes appear as ex-union activists, at other times as pilgrims who are making their way somewhere.

Sometimes they appear as some illegal structure -- and hence, ever-new appeals. Basi- Basically, however, it is the same people under a different sign, who are calling for the same things. Since it is precisely those people who are best known for transgressing the law, it was not because they had signed some appeal that talks were held with them, but talks were held with those who had signed the appeal because they are precisely the root of all sorts of provocative and illegal actions.

But these talks were also linked with the appeal itself. This link was as follows: During these talks it was established whether the persons whose names appeared on the appeal had expressed their agreement -- had really signed this appeal. It turned out, as it happens, that some of the people whose names were published by Radio Free Europe had not been informed at all about the creation of such an initiative and had not agreed that their names be signed to it. This information, quite simply, exemplifies our knowledge as to the conditions reigning in this milieu. [end recording]

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS CRITICIZED

LD181036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has appeared at his first televised news conference in Washington since June.

President Reagan went even further than before on his plans for space armaments, and thereby created a very serious threat to success at the November Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. He included the development and future resting of space weapons in the preliminary research stage, although this goes extremely far beyond the laboratory phase, and ruled out any negotiations and concessions in that field. This means that Reagan has come down firmly on the side of those in his team who support confrontation.

Most questions at the conference concerned those very "star wars," satellite-weapon tests and U.S.-Soviet relations. The President gave assurances that he would like relations to improve and the threat of war to be eliminated, and that he takes the November summit very seriously. But these declarations sounded hollow against the background of statements that tests with antisatellite and space weapons will be conducted and continued, and against the background of the well-known claims alleging that the United States lags behind the USSR in every military field.

PAP REPORTS GLEMP'S ARRIVAL, RECEPTION IN U.S.

LD181512 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Sept. 18 -- Primate of Poland, Jozef Cardinal Glemp started his week-long visit in the United States. On Tuesday evening, the primate arrived in Philadelphia, one of the biggest centres of Americans of Polish descent. At the airport, the guest was greeted by John Cardinal Krol assisted by a large group of priests, in most instances of Polish descent. The greeting ceremony was also attended by Polish Consul General in New York Adam Olszowka.

The primate expressed his joy over the possibility to pay a visit in the United States and stressed the pastoral character of the visit. Asked by numerous representatives of local media about the situation in Poland, Jozef Cardinal Glemp stated that it is not similar to that from the period of the deepest crisis and expressed the hope that it will improve.

STEPS PROPOSED TO SAVE ENERGY IN COLD SEASON

AU191414 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian of 18 September carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,800-word article by Ion Lazar entitled: "Energy: A Problem of Maximum Importance and a Concern of Maximum Responsibility" dealing with the "sustained activity" throughout Romania to ensure "the energy needed and a strict saving of all energy resources."

The author points out that "in order to ensure proper energy supplies for all areas, precise quotas per hours and days have been established for each enterprise, each county, and each branch," to avoid last year's situation when the "lack of energy in a number of units affected the normal production processes to a certain extent." It is stressed that "the responsibility for ensuring the energy requirements for the proper functioning of production processes rests both with energy producing units and with consumer units." Lazar stresses that the "average electrical power of plants can and must increase"; thus, electrical power plants must operate during the cold season "at a total capacity of 8,700-9,300 megawatts, of which at least 4,100-4,500 megawatts must be provided by thermal power plants operating on coal." It is specified that "at this point the electrical power provided by thermal power plants operating on coal amounts to 3,100-3,600 megawatts daily, that is, below planned levels."

After stressing the need for equipment and installations to be properly repaired and modernized in order to achieve the planned electrical power throughout the country, the author concludes with the following note: "In view of the complexity and importance of all these problems, on which the proper functioning of the production process and meeting of the people's requirements depend, SCINTEIA proposes to follow the way in which concrete action is taken on the spot, in mining units, in power plants, and by suppliers of equipment to ensure the optimal operation of electrical power plants during the cold season and the smooth production andsupply of required power."

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADORS

AU191810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1558 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/9/1985 -- On Thursday, September 19, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania granted separate interviews to the ambassadors in Bucharest of the Republic of Tunisia, Mohamed el Mokhtar Zannad; Italy, Benedetto Santarelli; and Hungary, Miklos Barity, who paid farewell calls on the conclusion of their missions to Romania.

The talks held on those occasions proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

GIOSAN MEETS AUSTRIA'S SINOWATZ IN VIENNA

AU172046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Vienna, AGERPRES 17/9/1985 -- Messages of salute were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the federal chancellor of Austria, Fred Sinowatz, when the latter received the Romanian parliamentary delegation led by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, who are paying an official visit of friendship to that country.

The federal chancellor of Austria expressed high appreciation for the active foreign policy unswervingly promoted by the Romanian state, by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania for the establishment of a lasting peace in Europe and in the world, for understanding, cooperation and detente on an international plane.

The Bucharest and Vienna meetings between the Romanian president and the federal president and the federal chancellor of Austria were recalled and the deciding role of summit dialogue in the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples was highlighted.

The Romanian parliamentary delegation had interviews with Anton Benya, president of Nationalrat of Austria, with other members of the Austrian parliament. During the interviews, extensive opinions were exchanged on the activity of the two parliaments, on their role in the fight for international peace, cooperation and understanding.

The wish was expressed to further intensify exchanges and contacts between the two legislative forums.

DASCALESCU, YUGOSLAVIA'A SINDIC DISCUSS TIES

AU191812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1601 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/9/1985 -- On September 19, Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu received Milos Sindic, director-general of the Federal Planning and Social Development Institute of Yugoslavia, now visiting Romania.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the steadily ascending course of the two countries economic and technical scientific ties, which fall in the context of the close and productive collaboration relations between Romania and Yugoslavia, neighbour and friendly socialist countries. Moreover, possibilities were analysed to deepen bilateral economic cooperation, increase mutually advantageous cooperation ventures and step up commercial exchanges for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

The interview was attended by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Milos Melovski, ambassador of the SFR of Yugoslavia in Bucharest, was present.

RELIGIOUS MEETING SEEKS TO PROMOTE PEACE

AU190900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/9/1985 -- "The third meeting for disarmament and peace of denominations in Romania" started in Bucharest on September 16. The meeting is attended by leaders and representatives of his country's 14 denominations, as well as by delegates of world religious organizations -- the Ecumenical Council of Churches, the Christian Peace Conference, the World Lutheran Federation, the International Religious Liberty Association, the World Baptist Alliance, the European Baptist Federation, the World Pentecostal Conference, the Europe-Africa Adventist Division -- and invited guests of denominations in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the GDR, the FRG, Hungary, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, the USA, the USSR, the Vatican, Yugoslavia.

For three days, the participants will debate, both in plenum and by sections, aspects relating to the denominations' mission to promote peace and understanding among individuals and peoples, to the denominations' activity for the establishment of a climate of detente, cooperation and security in Europe and throughout the world.

On the first day of the proceedings, the following delivered addresses on the theme submitted for debate: Bishop Ioan Robu, leader of the Roman-Catholic Archbishopric in Bucharest, Erick Weingartner (Canada), secretary of the Ecumenical Commission for International Affairs of the Ecumenical Council of Churches, Bishop Zoltan Kaldy (Hungary), chairman of the World Lutheran Federation, Teoctist Arapas, metropolitan of Molfova and Suceava, Messr. Eleuterio Francesco Fortino (the Vatican), Bishop Albert Klein, leader of the Lutheran C.A. Church of Sibiu, Metropolitan Sergei of Odessa and Chersonez (the USSR), Dr. Antonie Plemadeala, metropolitan of Transylvania, and Dr. Billy Graham, evangelist (the USA).

In their addresses,the speakers expressed the common wish of all peace-loving forces everywhere, irrespective of their philosophical or religious beliefs, to militate for the cultivation of a climate of confidence in the international arena, through a consistent peace-oriented education.

Participants Speak

AU190902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/9/1985 -- The proceedings of the third meeting for peace and disarmament of the denominations in Romania continued in Bucharest on Tuesday, September 17. The works are attended by leaders and representatives of this country's fourteen denominations, as well as by invited guests from churches and religious denominations in twelve countries and eight international religious organizations.

The following took the floor during the plenary meeting: Bishop Gyula Nagy, the Reformed Church of Cluj-Napoca (Romania), Dr. Lubomir Mirejovsky, secretary-general of the Christian Peace Conference, Metropolitan Johannes Rinne, the Orthodox Church of Finland, Metropolitan Nestor Vornicescu of Oltenia (Romania), Mr. Helmuth Hild, deputy chairman of the Council of Evangelical churches of the FRG, Bishop Iakab Antal, the Roman Catholic Church of Alba Iulia (Romania), Mr. Dieter Gherman (the FRG), secretary-general of the International Religious Liberty Association, Bishop Kovacs Lajos, the Unitarian Church of Cluj-Napoca (Romania), Mr. Josef Horok (Yugoslavia), deputy chairman of the World Baptist Alliance, Dumitru Popa, chairman of the Seventh-Day Adventist Denomination in Romania Archbishop Olof Sundby, the Lutheran church of Sweden, Bishop Archimandrite Kiril Hristov, representative of the Bulgarian Patriarchy, Prof. Ion Bria (Romania), Metropolitan Dorotei, head of the Orthodox Church of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Joachim Gurt, secretary-general of the Reformed League of the FRG, Mr. Ludwig Grosse, superintendent of the Lutheran Church of the FRG, Bishop Paul Szedressy, head of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Cluj-Napoca (Romania).

The speakers reiterated the commitment of denominations and the believers they represent to the ideals of peace, peaceful coexistence and disarmement, the wish to work for the cultivation of a climate of security and confidence in the international arena.

Moreover, in their addresses, the participants highlighted Socialist Romania's active and responsible contribution to the cause of peace and disarmament, this country's demarches and initiatives, on an international plane, for the promotion of detente and cooperation among peoples.

DIZDAREVIC REPORTS ON LUANDA NONALIGNED MEETING

AU191605 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Branko Rabrenovic report]

[Text] As we have reported, today the Federal Executive Council heard and discussed a report by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on results of the Luanda ministerial conference of nonaligned countries. The Foreign Policy Committee and the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries have also discussed and adopted this report. The report was submitted by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Branko Rabrenovic reports:

A very tense world situation, the events in southern Africa, the deepening international economic crisis, a certain kind of detente, and the announced dialogue between Moscow and Washington -- to put it concisely -- provided the framework in which the Luanda ministerial conference was held, Raif Dizdarevic said at the beginning of his speech. Although at the beginning of the conference some controversial and uncoordinated views were heard here and there, the meeting was dominated by a general view that the Nonaligned Movement must be more active and present in all domains of international life. The conference demonstrated the great strength of the Nonaligned Movement, and this fact is evidenced by the conferences' universality among other things. The fact is that the Luanda conference was attended by representatives of all member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement and of the observer and guest countries or movements.

The debate, which lasted one day longer than had been planned, was very substantive. The conference was addressed by 87 representatives of member-countries and all observer countries or movements. All problems were discussed very exhaustively and special attention was devoted to the conference's final document, the situation in southern Africa, and the debts of developing countries. The debate in Luanda, Raif Dizdarevic said, among other things, was characterized by a democratic atmosphere, maximum tolerance, and the aspiration to correctly reassert the original principles of the Nonaligned Movement at that meeting.

The debts of developing countries, Dizdarevic stressed, were discussed in the most [words indistinct]. He pointed out the joint efforts of the Latin American, African, and some other countries, including Yugoslavia, to raise this problem to the level it deserves, because the debts are not only an economic problem but are also assuming political dimensions and should therefore be treated also as a political problem. The fact that the Luanda conference adopted a separate document on this problem is of significant value.

Although there was a considerable amount of guessing and uncertainty about the location of the eighth summit conference, the nonaligned countries decided by consensus that the eighth summit conference should be held in Zimbabwe. This decision -- adopted after exhaustive consultations and a broad and democratic exchange of views, procedures which are inherent in the Nonaligned Movement -- virtually rejected and thwarted all possible attempts to polarize the movement's forces. With its principled, consistent, and active position Yugoslavia contributed in many respects both to preserving the movement's unity and to the success of the Luanda ministerial conference, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs said.

At their session today the Foreign Policy Committee and the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries of the Federal Chamber of Yugoslavia's Assembly [as heard] also adopted the draft document on the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. The assembly chambers are expected to adopt the draft document at their next sessions.

'NEW CHALLENGES' EXHIBITED AT LUANDA CONFERENCE

AU181900 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 85 p 2

[Rade Brajovic commentary: "Successes and Challenges"]

[Text] Almost no decision by nonaligned countries' ministers in Luanda was an expression of spontaneous reaction, but of an organized and thought-out conversion of political principles into political actions. Participants themselves highly assessed the conference, because it managed -- through the will and wisdom of the majority -- to answer the crucial challenges of the complex international political and economic moment.

In this just-opened process of releasing tension, for instance, which has also been shown by the dialogue of the great powers, the conference managed to let the nonaligned countries openly approach their activity not as observers, but creatively, as an equal factor in world relations. Obviously, no less significant is Luanda's contribution to the attitude that consequences of the economic crisis can also backfire onto developed countries if the concept of interdependence is not applied and numerous economic problems -- including the debts, which have become a real danger for overall order -- are not solved through dialogue. The orientation towards southern Africa by, among other things, the decision to hold the eighth summit in Zimbabwe -- at the very border of apartheid and the last bastion of colonialism -- has also most practically affirmed the nonaligned's original orientation toward struggle against colonialism.

The remaining original principles were also reaffirmed and other specific projects adopted, and all that together offers the awareness that this ministerial meeting has also contributed to the strengthening of unity. That unity was mostly manifested in views and attitudes oriented toward the "outer" world, and much less in some questions the solving of which involves a much higher degree of efficacy.

The Nonaligned Movement, of course, is not organized on the recipes of monolithic nature and blind obedience, but neither is it free from the obligation to avoid controversies between principles and practice. Some controversies have drastically been confirmed in Luanda.

For instance, can one consider it normal that in this phase of the development of the movement, which has entered its 25th year, there are constantly tendencies toward divisions on ideological and other bases? Do not Cuban, Vietnamese, and other views on real friends and constant enemies, or those views of the right on equidistance, affect the degree of action mobilization when, walking the tightrope of skillfully-formulated statements, the representative of the Kabul government can calmly dissociate himself from the consensus decision and it can be practically demanded that foreign troops remain in Afghanistan?

The nonspecific criteria on what is a consensus have also led to the empty paragraph on the Iranian-Iraqi war -- was it not a minority that prevented the majority from at least asking that the 5-year long bloodletting of these two nonaligned countries be stopped? What kind of influence can the nonaligned countries then practically expect as regards solving those crises that have protagonists that are not in the movement -- are there not here some elements of burying one's head in the sand like an ostrich?

Finally, why was there so much flirtation in the process of seeking the host for the eighth summit? Was it not that some members, and prominent ones at that, covered principles with the veneer of diplomatic tactics?

Along with the great success, new challenges have also been opened in Luanda.

OFFICIALS' 'GRANDIOSE PRIVILEGES' CRITICIZED

AU191442 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 85 p 2

[Slobodan Stanojevic commentary: "Saloon Cars and Tightened Belts"]

[Excerpts] When we arrived in Novi Sad by the Meridian Express train with a delay of over 100 minutes and when -- looking through the window of the saloon car -- I met the annoyed glances of other train passengers, I had no desire to get out onto the main platform, but left the train on the other side.

This was, in short, what one of the passengers in the saloon car of the Meridian Express told a small circle of journalists and officials. Together with a group of provincial officials and members of their families, he was returning from a vacation in Lovran by that saloon car on 1 September. As has become known, because of the delay in the train's arrival from Rijeka, and on the basis of a "special regime" an international express train was kept waiting at its point of departure in Belgrade for as long as 100 minutes in order to transport the privileged passengers in the saloon car.

Many people have justifiably asked themselves whether there is a "stratum" in our country that is so privileged that it can live as luxuriously as it wishes and, in addition, even disrupt railroad timetables according to whim. Or have some individuals' "moral brakes" failed to such an extent -- even during the present serious socioeconomic crisis in our country -- that they cannot establish even an acceptable measure of private behavior?

These questions cannot, of course, be linked solely to the case of a saloon car of the Novi Sad Railroad Transportation Organization a group of provincial officials and their families, for similar phenomena of unacceptable privileged behavior have much wider proportions. No part of our country is immune -- there is no doubt about that. Among other things, this is shown by the fact that the executive and other organs of all the republic and provinces have numerous caravans of luxurious automobiles, saloon railroad cars, and some even planes, and that all this is being used not only for official purposes but also for private purposes. It is not just official automobiles, planes, and saloon cars are used for private travel, but that the still well-paid officials and other leaders spend their vacations in luxurious hotels and resorts for an extremely privileged price, to which many working people have no rights.

It remains incomprehensible that even at a time of an extreme socioeconomic crisis, when many working people and their families are living at bare subsistence level, some privileged individuals are unable to find at least some bearable measure in taking advantage of the various privileges that are even now left within their reach. To enjoy grandiose privileges at a time when Federal Planning Institute reports that the real average monthly income of an employed Yugoslav has failed to the level of 18 years ago is extremely unacceptable ostentatiousness. Why are they able to do so? There are certainly several reasons, but it seems that two are dominant. First, many important material resources -- both in working collectives and sociopolitical communities -- have remained beyond the reach of legal self-managing and delegate organs.

Their usage is practically decided upon by only a narrow circle of individuals from managing or executive organs of power.

The second reason was pointed out also by Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, in a very picturesque way during his recent talk with sociopolitical workers and businessmen of Gorenjska: "It is essential that we finally put an end to bureaucracy on the loose, which is today more widespread than ever. Our administration is managing arbitrarily, as it wishes. Bureaucracy has been corroding the reputation of the LCY and policy in general."

What is the way out of such a situation? One of the very usable "recipes" is offered by Dolanc himself: "One of the most important tasks of the LC is to start a true action with a view to putting administration under control and ensuring order and lawfulness."

The "recipe" has been long known, but is even now too sluggishly and inconsistently applied, for individuals are slow to break the habit of using privileges they have been enjoying for too long, and society's subjective forces are fighting these phenomena more with words and by "being disgusted," and much less by concrete action and efficacious measures of complete responsibility.

BELGRADE CITY LC OFFICIALS VIEW COMING ELECTIONS

AU181626 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Mirjana Trajkovic report]

[Excerpts] At its session today the Belgrade City LC Committee determined the tasks in the forthcoming elections in party organizations and organs. It concluded that the question of who should be elected and how anyone should be elected is a paramount class and political question.

The demand resulting from the party discussion is a demand for a great cadre renovation and not for a great cadre change, Milovan Popovic stated in his introductory report at a session. What is involved is a need to overcome great shortcomings in cadre policy, shortcomings that have essentially contributed to the socioeconomic crisis of the time, Popovic emphasized. Great changes are needed but no single individual who is ready to be actively engaged and thereby to contribute to the solution of the crisis should be gotten rid of, Milovan Popovic said. The question of nomination of one or several candidates has been a topic of considerable public polemics recently. Most basic organizations in Belgrade decided long ago in favor of several candidates, and this is how it will be in the forthcoming elections, Milovan Popovic stressed. He added:

[Begin Popovic recording] Concretely, this means that we are in favor of the communal committees, the university committee, and the city committee being elected in the forthcoming elections from lists that will include more candidates than the number of positions for which the elections are held. However, this decision does not and cannot imply that the individual electoral bodies and the individual communities are not entitled to have unified opinions about a single candidate. Qualifying such phenomena as undemocratic would be wrong, because it would lead to fabricating fictive candidates for the sake of formality. This would be tantamount to a vulgarization of our correct and democratic decision in favor of several candidates, which we are making concrete with these elections. [end recording]

In view of the fact that 2 years ago there were considerable difficulties in connection with the elections for secretaries and members of secretariats, the city committee now believes that it is important to determine the Communists' duty to accept these functions if their basis organizations nominate them.

Bogdan Sunderic, president of the city SAWP conference, spoke on the [word indistinct] of elections and election procedure:

[Begin Sunderic recording] It is our duty as Communists to ensure that honest candidates will not be stained in the nomination and election procedures and that no one will be allowed to distort facts for personal interests. People must know this and they must feel confident, because otherwise they will abstain. We must ensure that every candidate is able to openly present all information about himself, ranging from the results of his past work to material facts of his status and position. After 40 years of development, it is no shame to have one's own house, weekend house, or automobile -- as long as the individual concerned is able to show how he has earned all that. [end recording]

It was concluded at the session that the task of leaderships and cadre bodies should be to monitor and coordinate the election activities, and not to propose candidates themselves, as has been often the case in the past.

The city committee also insisted that, in addition to ability and professional skill, ideological orientation in favor of the LC policy and development of self-management should be an essential criterion for anyone's election. Slobodan Milosevic; president of the city committee, called attention to this requirement in his concluding speech at the session:

[Begin Milosevic recording] Any kind of parliamentary measures, I would say, enabling other ideologies and their protagonists to include themselves -- in the form of political parties, political groups, or political individuals -- in political life on an equal footing with the LC are out of the question in the coming elections. Democratization of the society and, accordingly, democratization of cadre policy implies that anyone who is in favor of socialist self-management, who is successfully performing his duties, and who has a responsible attitude toward work and toward other people must be accorded the opportunity to make his contribution to the society's development in a responsible position, and in this connection to understand such a position as a matter of responsibility and not as a matter of privilege -- and certainly not as a matter of awards. [end recording]

In conclusion, let us report that the basic organizations will hold their election meetings in October and their elections in November. The elections for communal committees will be held in March and the Serbia LC election conference will be held in the middle of April.

CROATIA SAWP PRESIDIUM 13 SEP SESSION REPORTED

LD132220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1846 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 13 Sep (TANJUG) -- Today the Croatia SAWP Republican Conference Presidium stressed that the statutory decisions, adopted criteria, and timetable for this organization's electoral conferences must be adhered to. Proceeding from this statement members of the presidium proposed that at its next session the SAWP republican conference should rule that elections to the municipal organizations of the SAWP in Sibenik, Metkovic, Omis, Makarska, Knin, Daruvar, Rab, Valpovo, and Jastrebarsko be repeated because of irregularities.

In all these municipalities closed candidate lists instead of lists with several candidates were used to elect members of the presidiums of the SAWP municipal conferences. The voting in all these cases was public instead by secret ballot, as laid down by the statute. Such mistakes in the electoral procedures must not be tolerated, members of the Croatia SAWP Republican Conference Presidium stressed. During the debate at the presidium session the security situation in the Croatia SR was assessed as very favorable.

It was also said that there were 6 percent more fires in Croatia this summer compared to last summer, but the number of fires dropped in comparison to 1983. The presidium called for the causes of the fires and the preventive actions that were taken to be thoroughly analysed. It was also stressed that during the several big fires the security of citizens and tourists was never affected and from the point of view organization was very good. The presidium members also agreed that in future maximum preventive measures must be taken to avoid the repeat of the situation this summer.

The presidium also endorsed the proposal that Jonce Zafirovski, hitherto editor of KOMUNIST, be appointed chief and responsible editor of Radio Yugoslavia and that Albert Dusi be appointed director of the Film News.

SLOVENIA LC CC SESSION OPENS IN LJUBLJANA 19 SEP

LD191155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- The 16th session of the Slovene LC Central Committee opened in Ljubljana today. The session is devoted to the LC's tasks in realizing the policy of relying on one's own resources in organizations of associated labor and in society as a whole. The introductory report was presented by Stefan Korosec, member of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium. He stressed that relying on one's own resources means harnessing the skills and creative abilities of all working people to make the most effective use of material resources [words indistinct]. One's own resources can truly only be harnessed on a mass basis by developing many sorts of ties between work organizations in all parts of the country and opening up the country to the world.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA'S BIOKO ENDS VISIT 19 SEP

LD191112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1007 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, September 19 (TANJUG) -- Equatorial Guinea Premier Christino Bioko left Belgrade after an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia today. During his four-day visit to Yugoslavia, Bioko conferred with high-ranking Yugoslav officials. Views were exchanged on bilateral relations and cooperation and current international questions. Particular attention was focused on the upcoming activities of the Movement of Non-Alignment following the ministerial conference in Luanda.

MAMULA RECEIVES ROMANIAN DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

LD181525 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, today received Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defense of the Romanian Socialist Republic, who is paying a visit to our country and its Armed Forces.

The talks between Admiral Mamula and the guest from the neighboring friendly and socialist country passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They referred to the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries. Lieutenant Colonel General Metodija Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary of national defense, and Major General Bogdan Rencelj were present during the talks. Romanian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Dumitru Popa and Colonel Dumitru Manea, Romanian military attache, were also present during the reception and the talks.

U.S. BOOKLET VIEWS SOVIET TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITION

LD191251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 18 Sep (TANJUG) As part of its stage-by-stage process of preparing the public here for the November meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, the Pentagon today published a booklet saying that the USSR is deriving great benefits from acquiring Western technology and using it in its military industry and that the Western countries should put an immediate stop to this.

In this connection, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger stated today: "We are subsidizing the military buildup of the USSR." He said that this "dangerous flow" of Western technology to the USSR had to be stopped as early as possible and that this should be one of the priority tasks of the governments of the United States and its allies.

According to the booklet, entitled "Soviet Acquisitions of Important Military Technology From the West," it is thought that no less than 5,000 Soviet military projects use Western technology every year. This data is said to have been acquired by U.S. intelligence agencies. Investigations have also led to the conclusion that during the last 4 years of the past decade the Soviet Union spent about $1.4 billion a year to acquire Western technology. Moscow has acquired such technology in a variety of ways, in particular by obtaining samples of individual products and documents containing technological and other solutions. The majority of these documents and samples, the booklet says, concern electronics, electro-optical, and other industries.

The booklet, to which the Pentagon has given great publicity, also says that the majority of these samples and documents reached the USSR despite being subject to control, restriction or prohibition from export, or being classified. Most of these "acquisitions" were from the United States, but some were from other Western countries. The booklet recommends that the West give the USSR no technology, documents, or samples that could strengthen its military power.

BOJANIC, U.S. AMBASSADOR DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD181318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and federal secretary of foreign trade, today received John Douglas Scanlan, U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

During the meeting both sides assessed that the visit by the FEC president and a Yugoslav economic delegation to the United States had created a favorable climate, which should be taken advantage of by businessmen and other businesspeople from the two countries with a view to intensifying all-round economic cooperation. A favorable evaluation was made of the development of trade relations, which follow an ascending line.

Attention was drawn to the fact that there are, however, cases of restrictions being imposed on the import of Yugoslav products on the U.S. market and that world trade in general is increasingly in the grip of discriminatory measures. The need to intensify dialogue between appropriate departments with a view to eliminating protectionism in trade and in other forms of cooperation was stressed.

The U.S. ambassador acquainted Bojanic with the proposal that San Francisco be twinned with Belgrade, which could be, he stressed, of enormous importance for overall cooperation and the further development of friendship between the people of the two countries, and a special significance for encouraging cooperation with the western parts of the United States.

ALBANIAN 'NATIONALISTS' RECEIVE PRISON SENTENCES

LD171243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Summary] Pristina, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- The bench of five of the Pristina District Court passed imprisonment sentences on three Albanian nationalists and irredentists: Haljit Sahiti and Nazmi Zejneli, a teacher, have been sentenced to 4 years, and Aziza Ademija to 2 years imprisonment.

"They have been found guilty of possessing and distributing material of enemy content that crudely attacked our self-management system. What happened was that last year the first two defendants became acquainted with the platform and activity of the Movement for the Unlawful Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia underground organization and accepted its objectives."

FOUR SENTENCED IN MOSTAR FOR CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

LD191512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Mostar, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- Today in the Mostar District Court sentences were passed on a group of young men from the area surrounding Duvno, who were charged with criminal activities of hostile propaganda and preparing terrorist actions. Simun Saric, 19, economist from Stepen-Mesihovina, was sentenced to 4 years and 4 months imprisonment; Pavo Saric, 20, economist from Donji Brisnik, was sentenced to the same term; Jozo Rados, 20, student from Crvenica, was sentenced to 4 years and 2 months imprisonment; and Jozo Curcic, 20, economist from Gornji Brisnik, was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment.

Explaining the verdict Judge Vlado Crnogorac, president of the council, stressed that the trial irrefutably established that this group of young people, poisoned by the pro-Ustasha ideology of darkness and fratricide and by nationalist hatred, performed organized acts of hostile propaganda and prepared terrorist actions, so the prosecution claims were fully confirmed.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASE -- Belgrade, Sept 14 (TANJUG) -- The the first eight months of the current year industrial production in Yugoslavia rose by 2.4 percent over the same period last year, representatives of the Yugoslav statistical bureau have told newsmen. In August the growth rate was somewhat lower -- only 0.3 percent. Although in the second half of 1984 the rise in industrial production was rather high, it is not probable that this production shall attain the four percent increase planned for this year, it was noted at the press conference. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0030 GMT 14 Sep 85 LD]